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Hawaiian Gazette.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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100 AT IT AGAIN

The Sub-Committees Report at a General Meeting.

LIBERAL OFFERS POUR IN

Ainahau and Long Branch—Cyclomere—Transporation—Commissary—Whistle Signal.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

There was about the same attendance for the second as for the first meeting of the Big 100. The Chamber of Commerce hall was filled to overflowing again at 1 p. m. yesterday. Before chairman Smith arrived the committee badges were placed on the table by Capt. McStocker and the members stepped forward and helped themselves.

Mr .Smith announced these additional committee members: Capt. Gartenberg, C. G. Ballentyne, F. S. Dodge, H. F. Wichman, J. Q. Wood, Theo. Richards, Geo. A. Davis, J. T. Crawley, J. M. Sims, Wm. Henry, J. J. Williams, J. J. Egan, Frank Davey, D. B. Smith. Chairman Smith said every citizen was expected to act with general committee.

Senator Baldwin suggested that the chairmen of the sub-committees report.

Dr. M. E. Grossman, head of the entertainment committee said his committee had not yet had a meeting, but that members had conferred. There were problems as to numbers and shore leave. Proposals were for excursions on the railway, drives, trips on the Tram system. Sports in the harbor can be provided if men are not allowed to leave the ships. Boat races can be arranged. The Tram Company has six 'busses to carry 150 people and Smith has three 'busses to carry 60 people. The Tram management can let the committee have rigs only on a day other than Sunday and will give no reduction of fare. There are 15 cars with the capacity of about 600 people.

Senator Baldwin said the entertainment committee might arrange for, drives subject to landing of men from the ships.

Reception Committee—Col. Fisher rendered a report to the same effect as given in connection with the account of the N. G. H. officers meeting. It will be impracticable for the whole committee to board incoming ships.

Commissary—Capt. Ashley said his instructions, to "prepare a layout" at the Drill Shed for the boys in blue, were rather indefinite. The committee had figured on 3,000 men to have two meals, to cost four-bits for each meal or ration. The bill of fare will include ham, beef, chicken, veal, sandwiches, tea, coffee, vegetables, etc., with fruits as allowed by physicians. The tables in the Drill Shed will be in charge entirely of the ladies.

Senator Baldwin moved that the Commissary Committee proceed at once to cook meats and prepare other food and place same in cold storage. A. B. Wood thought this was a matter for the Executive Committee to proceed with on its own account under the authority it has. Capt. McStocker took this same view. Mr. Lansing called for the motion. Mr. Wood offered an amendment empowering the Executive Committee to "go ahead." The amendment carried.

Finances—Mr. Atherton had not learned if $500 or $1,000 would be required. He said he was certain all the money needed could be raised. All in all the committee had agreed that it was best to have a fund of $5,000 and this would be gathered.

Grounds and Decorations—W. H. Hoogs said the Executive grounds had been given for the occasion by Minister Cooper and that both Myrtle and Healani boat houses and Long Branch could be used. Mr. Hoogs thought the expenses of his committee would be small.

Conference—Dr. Maxwell told briefly what the ladies had done and said the ladies wished to know to whom they should apply for advice and funds.

The chairman announced J. Q. Wood, Prof. Richards, Geo. A. Davis and J. T. Crawley as members of the Entertainment Committee and Capt. Gartenberg, C. G. Ballentyne, Capt. Dodge and H. F. Wichman on the Reception Committee.

Chairman Smith read a written motion to the effect that an address of welcome be prepared by Chief Justice Judd, Paul Neumann, Cecil Brown, W. A. Kinney and W. N. Armstrong. Carried.

These were the letters from Governor Cleghorn and Col. C. J. Sherwood:

Ainahau, Waikiki, May 19, 1898.

My Dear Sir:—I see by the newspapers that it is probable that in a few days a number of officers and men, belonging to the United States Army and Navy, will be passing through Honolulu.

The Princess Kaiulani and I have much pleasure in opening our grounds to them during their stay here between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.

With kind regards I am,
Your very sincerely,
A. S. CLEGHORN.

His Excellency
HAROLD M. SEWALL,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Honolulu, May 20, 1898.

GEO. W. SMITH, ESQ.,
Chairman Committee "Boys in Blue."

Dear Sir:—I herewith tender to the Committee on Entertainment of American troops en route to Manila free use of Long Branch Baths during the stay of the troops in our port.

I remain, very respectfully,
C. J. SHERWOOD.

W. C. Weedon, for Bruce Waring & Co., said that Cyclomere, with lake, grandstand and electric light would be at the disposal of the guests of the Big 100 for any purpose.

The Messrs. Macfarlane tendered the use of the Hawaiian hotel to the committee.

After some discusion it was agreed that the signal for a "boys in blue" steamer be five whistles. This was Mr. Lansing's amendment to Col. Fisher's suggestion.

A BASKET PICNIC

Proposal to Have One on Executive Grounds.

To Receive at the Same Place. Lei Plan Dropped—American Flag Floral Piece.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The ladies transacted quite a lot of business in a very few minutes when they gathered at the Y. M. C. A. hall once more yesterday to continue on arrangement for their part in entertainment of the new Pacific squadron.

In the first place it was voted that all ladies who attended the meeting first held under the call from Mrs. C. B. Cooper, be considered members of the general committee.

It was decided, upon investigation, that it would be impracticable to supply each man in the expedition with a lei. Instead, baskets of flowers will be sent to the ships and the commander of the whole force will be presented with a floral piece. The design will be the American flag in correct colors and with 45 instead of 39 stars, as represented by a contemporary.

The ladies will furnish salads. All the other food stuff will come from Captain Ashley's commissiary department.

It was voted that if the day was fair the lunch for the men of the force should be served a la picnic on the lawn of the Executive Building. This plan has met with the enthusiastic approval of all the men of the Big 100. It was endorsed as a fine idea. The drill shed is a very warm place. The ladies will also receive on the Executive Building grounds.

Mrs. Hutchinson has already started in on the work of decorating the Drill Shed. In this task she has the assistance of her sisters, the Misses Afong and ten bluejackets sent from the Bennington by Captain Nichols. The ladies are expected to respond to the signal of five whistles. But two-sub-committee lists are so far completed. They were yesterday reported to Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Day, as follows:

Commissary—Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. Winterhalter, Mrs. J. M. Oat, Mrs. Crabbe, Mrs. S. E. Gilman, Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Mrs. Kenake, Mrs. Humpreys, Mrs. Waity, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Drew, Miss Drew, Mrs. E. A. Jones, Mrs. Thrum, Mrs. G. R. Carter, Miss Gray, Mrs. Paty, Mrs. Lederer, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Laws, Mrs. Lyle, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. McStocker, Mrs. C. B. Wood.

Flowers—Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Beckley, Mrs. I. Brown, Mrs. Noonan, Miss E. Davidson, Mrs. A. Brown, Mrs. G. Herbert, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. E. Low, Miss Daniels, Mrs. Ena, Miss M. Damon, Miss N. Kitchen, Mrs. G. Wilder, Mrs. H. Gunn.

Inspected Missions.

Prof. E. D. Eaton, president of Beloit, Wis., College, is a passenger for the United States by the S. S. China. He went out to the Orient some months ago for the purpose of inspecting mission stations and work for the American Board. Professor Eaton is very well known in the educational world and is prominent in religious work of great importance and wide scope.

RED, WHITE, BLUE

American Colors Are Freely Shown About Honolulu.

MANY PLACES ARE DECORATED

Some Pretty and Novel Schemes. Almost a False Alarm—Liquor Made Tabu By the Big 100.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The town is in fast colors in anticipation of the arrival of United States troops en route to the Philippines. The red, white and blue is seen everywhere and Old Glory waves by day and by night. Here is a list that includes most of the establishments decorated up to Saturday evening:

Hawaiian Hotel, Arlington Hotel, Queen, Eagle and Occidental Hotels, Miss Killean's, King Bros., Hart & Co., Ltd., A. E. Murphy & Co., Davey Photograph Co., Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., T. H. Thrum, J. J. Egan, J. J. Williams, N. S. Sachs, Ltd., Lewis & Co., E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., Hobron Drug Co., Ltd., Bank of Hawaii, Pacific Hardware Co., Metropolitan Meat Co., Criterion and Pantheon saloons, L. H. Dee's saloon, Lewers & Cooke, Golden Rule Bazaar, McInerny's, Star Publishing Co., Wall, Nichols Co., W. W. Dimond & Co., Hawaiian News Co., Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Harry Armitage, Attorneys Humphreys and Gear, Attorney J. Q. Wood, Bruce Cartwright, Attorneys Robertson, and Castle & Weaver, Hawaiian Gazette Co., John Nott, Jas. F. Morgan, J. T. Waterhouse, L. B. Kerr, Hackfeld & Co., Wilder S. S. Co., and Wilder & Co., Inter-Island S. S. Co., Hotel Stables, Club Stables, Mrs. Hanna, Alexander & Baldwin, and a few score of others.

The Drill Shed looks a different place now. It is a perfect bower of beauty. Mrs. Hutchinson and the Misses Afong have done artistic and effective decorating. Mrs. Fuller and her assistants have the tables arranged and the dishes ready to spread a dinner. Three electric fans have been placed in the big hall. All over the interior are pictures and colors and flowers and greens. The words "Remember the Maine" are shown in evergreen. On the stage a field piece has been prettily set. Above the artillery is a picture of Washington, which is flanked by likenesses of Presidents Dole and McKinley.

Around town there are a good many attractive outside and window decorations. It must be conceded that the most artistic showing has been made by A. E. Murphy at his shoe store. Photographer Williams shows from upper windows camera fronts covered with flags. This is a unique idea, giving a realistic cannon effect. The Davey Photograph Co., has flags of Great Britain, Hawaii and the United States, with a number of pictures of people of the hour.

Theo. Hoffman, manager for the Hawaiian Electric Company, proposed the piece de resistance. He proposes to have at the Pacific Mail dock the words "Remember the Maine" in a line of twenty-four feet, with letters wrought of colored lights. The talismanic sentence thus shown will make an impressive greeting.

WITH THE BIG 100.

Saturday's committee feature was the placing of a tabu on liquor. This originated with the executive body of the Big 100 and created a mild sensation. In the session at the Chamber of Commerce hall, Senator McCandless offered the following resolution:

"That no liquor will be paid for this committee, and that no liquors of any kind will be allowed at the Drill Shed or at any place where refreshments are served under the control of this committee." Adopted unanimously.

There was warm endorsement of the resolution by Senator Baldwin, chairman of the executive commitee and J. B. Atherton, chairman of the finance committee. Senator Baldwin said that Consul-General Haywood thought the saloons ought to be closed if the troops came ashore. Mr. B. F. Dillingham was of this opinion in the matter. Mr. Atherton has heard that officers of the N. G. H. proposed serving liquor to the officers of the Manila expedition and was against such enterainment, believing it would be dangerous and bad in every way.

Late Saturday afternoon, Marshal Brown said that he proposed to go so far as warning saloon keepers against selling liquor to the extent that any of the visitors might become intoxicated.

Several of the officers of the First Regiment, N. G .H., were quite indignant over the association of the staff and line with discussion of temperance restrictions or measures. They said they proposed to entertain any guests they might have just as they pleased. It was further remarked that many of the officers were responsible and moral men of some judgment and that it should not be intimated that they were likely to countenance or get up drinking bouts. Elaborate arrangements are being made at the club of the N. G. H. officers in the bungalow for the greeting of visitors. A number of contributions have been made to the officers for the purpose of catering to their guests.

W. Pfotenhauer has been added to the executive committee as the representative of H. Hackfeld & Co., H. Klemme, Dr. N. B. Emerson and T. E. Wall were made members of the reception committee and John Phillips and W. H. Cummings have been placed with W. H. Hoogs on committee of grounds and entertainment.

NOTES.

Mr. Atherton reported about $3,000 in sight for expenses. Amongst the contributors already listed are: Davies & Co., Hackfeld & Co., Brewer & Co., Irwin & Co., Alexander & Baldwin, Castle & Cooke, Wilder S. S. Co., $500 each; Schaefer & Co. and Inter-Island Co., $300 each; Grinbaum & Co., $250; Hyman Bros., $150; Phillips & Co., $100.

All members of Geo. W. de Long Post, G. A. R., have been made members of the reception committee.

Hams were being boiled twenty at a time, by the Metropolitan Meat Company, on Saturday.

Captain Ashley has a corner on lemons, limes, oranges, potatoes and several other things.

BRITAIN'S QUEEN

Observance Here of 79th Birthday of H. B. M.

At the Legation—Serenade and Reception—Ball In the Evening—Will Be a Society Function.

The arrangements for the grand society ball at Independence Park this evening in honor of the 79th anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday, and in aid of the funds of that deserving institution the British Benevolent Society are now complete, and unless the arrival of the transports with troops should interfere, the dance promises to one of the most successful social events of the season. Even if the transports arrive there will be no postponement, inasmuch as probably nothing can be done to entertain the martial visitors after dark.

The distinguished guests who have accepted invitations to be present, including those excellent dancers the officers of the U. S. S. Bennington, will make quite a society gathering in themselves, while it is estimated that over 300 tickets have already been sold.

In order to accommodate those who have not yet purchased tickets, in anticipation of the arrival of the transports, they may be obtained at the door from members of the reception committee or the secretary. This committee consists of W. L. Stanley, chairman, Dr. H. V. Murray, T. B. Starkey, Rev. V. H. Kitcat, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh and the secretary.

John S. Walker, is chairman of the floor committee which is composed of A. St. M. Mackintosh, Sir Robert Herron, E. B. Thomas, A. Garvin and T. Black.

Robert Catton holds the responsible position of chairman of the refreshment committee and he is assisted by such able and experienced hands as W. H. Pain, Dr. J. Weddick, W. W. Wright, W. Lishman and W. C. Sproull.

To judge from present aspects the meed of praise will be awarded to George L. Dall and the decoration committee comprised of J. Lucas, J. Lightfoot, F. Davey, F. Harrison and W. White. They have some charming surprises in store, and the hall will be a beautiful bower of blossoms, bunting, evergreens and artificial light. Every effort will be made to keep the spacious hall cool and airy, and the comfort and convenience of the ladies will be especially attended to.

The commander of the U. S. S. Bennington has very courteously placed a number of flags at the service of this committee.

The ball is announced to open at 8 o'clock, and the grand march will take place immediately it can be arranged after that hour. The program includes 16 dances, and the floor committee states that "extra" are tabu.

The day observance of the birthday of the Queen will consist of a cessation of business that will be considerable and of the closing of the Government offices. Besides this there will be extra large flags over the Government buildings and the reception of the British Commissioner from 11:30 to 1. The Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs will send the Government band to serenade at the residence of Her Majesty's representative, in Palama. All of the diplomats and consuls will show their flags. At noon, Mr. Kenny will receive members of the general committee on celebration of the day.

It may prove very convenient if members of the committee will return to the secretary all unsold tickets before the ball opens, as they may be required for sale at the door.

WORDY BIG BLUFF

Before and After Spectacles Down in the Philippines.

A LITERARY GENERAL'S PLANS

Gave the Americans a Finished "Roast"—Probably He Wonders How It Happened.

On April 23d the Governor General of the Philippines issued a proclamation, prophesying disaster to the Americans and victory to Spain in the struggle. The extraordinary document, abounding in fustian, characterizes the sending of the American fleets against the Spanish forces as "vain designs, ridiculous boastings." The proclamation in full is as follows:

"Spaniards.—

"Between Spain and the United States of North America hostilities have broken out.

"The moment has arrived to prove to the world that we possess the spirit to conquer those who, pretending to be loyal friends, take advantage of our misfortunes and abuse our hospitality, using means which civilized nations count unworthy and disreputable.

"The North American people, constituted of all the social excresences, have exhausted our patience and provoked war with their perfidious machinations, with their acts of treachery, with their outrages against the laws of nations and international conventions.

"The struggle will be short and decisive. The God of Victories will give us one as brilliant and complete as the righteousness and justice of our cause demand. Spain, which counts upon the sympathies of all the nations, will emerge triumphantly from this new test, humiliating and blasting the adventurers from those States that, without cohesion and without a history, offer to humanity only infamous traditions and the ungrateful spectacle of Chambers in which appear united insolence and defamation, cowardice and cynicism.

"A squadron manned by foreigners, possessing neither instruction nor discipline, is preparing to come to this archipelago with the ruffianly intention of robbing us of all that means life, honor, and liberty. Pretending to be inspired by a courage of which they are incapable, the North American seamen undertake as an enterprise capable of realization the substitution of Protestantism for the Catholic religion you profess, to treat you as tribes refractory to civilization, to take possession of your riches as if they were unacquainted with the rights of property, and to kidnap those persons whom they consider useful to man their ships or to be exploited in agricultural or industrial labor.

"Vain designs! Ridiculous boastings!

"Your indomitable bravery will suffice to frustrate the attempt to carry them into realization. You will not allow the faith you profess to be made a mock of impious hands to be placed on the temple of the true God, the images you adore to be thrown down by unbelief. The aggressors shall not profane the tombs of your fathers, they shall not gratify their lustful passions at the cost of your wives and daughters' honor, or appropriate the property that your industry has accumulated as a provision for your old age. No, they shall not perpetrate any of the crimes inspired by their wickedness and covetousness, because your valor and patriotism will suffice to punish and abase the people that, claiming to be civilized and cultivated, have exterminated the natives of North America instead of bringing to them the life of civilization and of progress.

"Philipinos, prepare for the struggle and, united under the glorious Spanish flag, which is ever covered with laurels, let us fight with the conviction that victory will crown our efforts and to the calls of our enemies let us oppose with the decision of the Christian and the patriot the cry of "Viva Espana."

"Manila, 23d April, 1898.

"Your General,

"BASILIO AUGUSTIN DAVILA."

Another proclamation of the same date declares that any one offering assistance directly or indirectly to the enemy shall be summarily tried by Court Martial as a traitor and be punished with death, and that those who propose the submission of any place besieged by the enemy or spread reports calculated to discourage the defenders shall also be dealt with as traitors and punished with death or penal servitude for life.

A third proclamation declares martial law and requires all able bodied Spaniards to enroll themselves for military service.

Extensive preparations are being made for the "Holy Ghost" celebration on the grounds of the Catholic Mission next Saturday and Sunday.

ROW IN THE HOUSE

Wrathy Members Pay Choice Compliments.

More Salaries Discussion—Answer From Attorney-General—Short Senate Session.

SENATE.

Eighty-first Day, May 20.

The Senate passed on third reading the bill prohibiting the obstruction of navigable waters with wharves, piers and jetties. This carried the committee's recommendation and amendment prohibiting the building or maintaining of piers, jetties or wharves in any harbor, bay or river beyond high water mark. The House bill limited such building or maintenance to beyond low water mark.

Action was postponed to Monday on the bill legalizing the manufacture and sale of wine from grapes of Hawaiian growth.

There was a unanimous vote in the affirmative on the passage at third reading of the bill creating a marine park on the east side of the harbor.

The House bill providing for the establishment of cemeteries passed third reading.

At 10:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

The Appropriation bill was brought up for consideration.

Rep. Gear presented the following majority report of the Committee on Health and Education on items in Senate bill 5.

Salary of traveling and normal instuctor $6,000.

Traveling expenses of normal instructor $500.

I agree with the above report in the main, but object to the $500 allowed for traveling expenses of normal instructor at a salary of $6,000 this officer would have ample means for traveling expenses.

Rep. Loebenstein propounded the following to the Minister of the Interior:

Kindly state what agreement was entered into by your department and the St. Louis College authorities in re exchange of land for land taken from said college for street purposes and for Nuuanu street improvement.

The items under the head of Department of Public Instruction were taken up for consideration. The report of the majority of the committee was adopted so that now the office of Deputy Inspector is done away with and that of Normal Inspector is substituted. He will have a salary of $6,000 and will have $500 for traveling expenses. Rep. Atkinson wanted this item stricken out but his recommendation was not considered.

When the consideration of the item "Pay of sub-agent, First District, $3,000," was taken up, Rep. Loebenstein moved to place the words "and clerk" after the word "sub-agent." This would of course do away with the next item of $1,200 for "Pay of clerk, First District." Rep. Loebenstein said that, for the work done by the present incumbent, $3,000 was ample. He did not work more than three days in a week for the Government. Outside of this he received money by work performed, such as in Olaa.

Rep. Richards arose to the floor and in about a half minuate there was a tempest in the teapot, while the President and four members of the Senate sat in the back part of the hall and watched developments. The exact thing that took place will be best understood by the language of Rep. Richards and the answers of the Speaker.

Rep. Richards—Now, Mr. Speaker, I move the item pass as in the bill. I think it is little enough.

Speaker—You really mean that Mr. Richards?

Rep. Richards—You heard what I said, didn't you?

Speaker—Yes, I did, but I simply wanted to be sure. One member from Hilo asks for one thing and the other has views directly opposite. I was simply asking for information.

Rep. Richards (shaking his finger at the Speaker) That is none of your business. You bet. You have had too much to say in the chair already.

Speaker—There is no cause for the honorable member to fly off the handle. He knows I am a little hard of hearing and want to be sure of things.

Rep. Richards—Mr. Wilcox, tell him to keep his mouth shut and to attend to the dutles of the Chair. It is none of his business what I think and what some one else thinks. I don't want him to get up and talk to me that way again. If he cannot hear, I am sorry for him, but let him wait until I am through speaking. I believe the House would support a resolution against any such action. He can put someone else in the Chair if the present Speaker cannot hear.

Upon considering the latter items in the appropriations for school purposes, the Chinese question was brought up. Rep. McCandless deplored the education of the Asiatics and the Chinese in particular, to the deteriment of white children and Hawaiians.

Rep. Achi objected to such expressions in the House and the bringing in of personal antagonistic feelings by any member. The Chinese were at present paying more toward the school tax than the whites and natives combined. If what was sought was the exclusion of the Chinese, then they should not be made to pay school taxes.

Rep. McCandless moved to adjourn but the majority were for going on with the business. The items under the Department of Public Instruction were finished and at 12:10 p. m. the House took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session Minister Cooper presented the following answers of Attorney General Smith to questions propounded by Rep. McCandless regarding certain persons at the Leper Settlement.

"The patients named have been ordered to be brought to Honolulu for re-examination by the Board of Examiners."

Reading of the Appropriation bill resumed.

Some of the members began using names in the consideration of certain itmes. Reps. Paris and Gear both objected to this. The office and the amount of work to be done should be taken as a basis on which to reckon the salaries. Names should be left out.

When it came to the consideration of the matter of Government physicians, Rep. McCandless put in an amendment to the effect that all natives receiving under $600 salary be exempt from paying anything for treatment. Rep. Paris moved for $300. Rep. Gear spoke in favor of a bill or a joint resolution to the effect of the above. The Appropriation bill would be made unconstitutional by the insertion of such a provision.

The members kept walking out into the hallway and at 4:15 p. m. the Speaker finally declared the House adjourned.

SATURDAY'S HOUSE SESSION.

Garbage Removal Appropriation. Fish Inspector's Salary.

Rep. Achi reported as follows for the Special committee to whom were referred petitions regarding the records of courts in other than the First Circuit, as follows:

"Upon inquiry made by us through the Chief Justice and the Chief Clerk of the court we find that the clerks of several circuits are working on to make new records of all the courts; but we believe the original records of the other circuits ought to be kept in Honolulu where the people can get all information they need in short time, and where the chief clerk controls them at all times; the committee also believing that this Legislature will make an appropriation for a fireproof vault in the Department of the Judiciary."

The consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed.

Upon consideration of the item of pay for fish inspector it was decided to raise the salary to $75 per month or $1800 for the two years. It was represented that Mr. Kelipio's was a very important and responsible position and also that the amount of work was very great; therefore he should be given a proper salary. The item of $1800 passed unanimously.

When it came to the item of $9,720 for pay roll, removing garbage, Rep. Pogue contended that owners of property should be make to clean not only their yards but the sidewalks and streets outside of their places. The people of the outside districts should not be made to pay for the people in the city. They can be forced to do what they now have done for nothing by the Government.

Rep. Gear moved for the passage of the item of $9,720 for the removal of garbage.

Rep. McCandless suggested that private individuals be allowed by the Government to carry on the business of removing garbage. It would however be wrong to strike out the item at the present time as there was no provision for a system to be carried on by private individuals. The item finally passed, Reps. Pogue, Richards and Paris voting in the negative.

After consideration of the remainder of the items under the Board of Health, the House adjourned at 12 m.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SOME LIVE FACTS

Address at Ladies' Night of the Research Club.

Some Ideas for Young Men—Society's Last Session for the Season—A Noted Visitor—Music.

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TIMELY TOPICS

May 19, 1898.

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ROW IN THE HOUSE

Wrathy Members Pay Choice Compliments.

More Salaries Discussion—Answer From Attorney-General—Short Senate Session.

SENATE.

Eighty-first Day, May 20.

The Senate passed on third reading the bill prohibiting the obstruction of navigable waters with wharves, piers and jetties. This carried the committee's recommendation and amendment prohibiting the building or maintaining of piers, jetties or wharves in any harbor, bay or river beyond high water mark. The House bill limited such building or maintenance to beyond low water mark.

Action was postponed to Monday on the bill legalizing the manufacture and sale of wine from grapes of Hawaiian growth.

There was a unanimous vote in the affirmative on the passage at third reading of the bill creating a marine park on the east side of the harbor.

The House bill providing for the establishment of cemeteries passed third reading.

At 10:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

The Appropriation bill was brought up for consideration.

Rep. Gear presented the following majority report of the Committee on Health and Education on items in Senate bill 5.

Salary of traveling and normal instuctor $6,000.

Traveling expenses of normal instructor $500.

I agree with the above report in the main, but object to the $500 allowed for traveling expenses of normal instructor at a salary of $6,000 this officer would have ample means for traveling expenses.

Rep. Loebenstein propounded the following to the Minister of the Interior:

Kindly state what agreement was entered into by your department and the St. Louis College authorities in re exchange of land for land taken from said college for street purposes and for Nuuanu street improvement.

The items under the head of Department of Public Instruction were taken up for consideration. The report of the majority of the committee was adopted so that now the office of Deputy Inspector is done away with and that of Normal Inspector is substituted. He will have a salary of $6,000 and will have $500 for traveling expenses. Rep. Atkinson wanted this item stricken out but his recommendation was not considered.

When the consideration of the item "Pay of sub-agent, First District, $3,000," was taken up, Rep. Loebenstein moved to place the words "and clerk" after the word "sub-agent." This would of course do away with the next item of $1,200 for "Pay of clerk, First District." Rep. Loebenstein said that, for the work done by the present incumbent, $3,000 was ample. He did not work more than three days in a week for the Government. Outside of this he received money by work performed, such as in Olaa.

Rep. Richards arose to the floor and in about a half minuate there was a tempest in the teapot, while the President and four members of the Senate sat in the back part of the hall and watched developments. The exact thing that took place will be best understood by the language of Rep. Richards and the answers of the Speaker.

Rep. Richards—Now, Mr. Speaker, I move the item pass as in the bill. I think it is little enough.

Speaker—You really mean that Mr. Richards?

Rep. Richards—You heard what I said, didn't you?

Speaker—Yes, I did, but I simply wanted to be sure. One member from Hilo asks for one thing and the other has views directly opposite. I was simply asking for information.

Rep. Richards (shaking his finger at the Speaker) That is none of your business. You bet. You have had too much to say in the chair already.

Speaker—There is no cause for the honorable member to fly off the handle. He knows I am a little hard of hearing and want to be sure of things.

Rep. Richards—Mr. Wilcox, tell him to keep his mouth shut and to attend to the duties of the Chair. It is none of his business what I think and what some one else thinks. I don't want him to get up and talk to me that way again. If he cannot hear, I am sorry for him, but let him wait until I am through speaking. I believe the House would support a resolution against any such action. He can put someone else in the Chair if the present Speaker cannot hear.

Upon considering the latter items in the appropriations for school purposes, the Chinese question was brought up. Rep. McCandless deplored the education of the Asiatics and the Chinese in particular, to the deteriment of white children and Hawaiians.

Rep. Achi objected to such expressions in the House and the bringing in of personal antagonistic feelings by any member. The Chinese were at present paying more toward the school tax than the whites and natives combined. If what was sought was the exclusion of the Chinese, then they should not be made to pay school taxes.

Rep. McCandless moved to adjourn but the majority were for going on with the business. The items under the Department of Public Instruction were finished and at 12:10 p. m. the House took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session Minister Cooper presented the following answers of Attorney General Smith to questions propounded by Rep. McCandless regarding certain persons at the Leper Settlement.

"The patients named have been ordered to be brought to Honolulu for re-examination by the Board of Examiners."

Reading of the Appropriation bill resumed.

Some of the members began using names in the consideration of certain itmes. Reps. Paris and Gear both objected to this. The office and the amount of work to be done should be taken as a basis on which to reckon the salaries. Names should be left out.

When it came to the consideration of the matter of Government physicians, Rep. McCandless put in an amendment to the effect that all natives receiving under $600 salary be exempt from paying anything for treatment. Rep. Paris moved for $300. Rep. Gear spoke in favor of a bill or a joint resolution to the effect of the above. The Appropriation bill would be made unconstitutional by the insertion of such a provision.

The members kept walking out into the hallway and at 4:15 p. m. the Speaker finally declared the House adjourned.

SATURDAY'S HOUSE SESSION.

Garbage Removal Appropriation.
Fish Inspector's Salary.

Rep. Achi reported as follows for the Special committee to whom were referred petitions regarding the records of courts in other than the First Circuit, as follows:

"Upon inquiry made by us through the Chief Justice and the Chief Clerk of the court we find that the clerks of several circuits are working on to make new records of all the courts; but we believe the original records of the other circuits ought to be kept in Honolulu where the people can get all information they need in short time, and where the chief clerk controls them at all times; the committee also believing that this Legislature will make an appropriation for a fireproof vault in the Department of the Judiciary."

The consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed.

Upon consideration of the item of pay for fish inspector it was decided to raise the salary to $75 per month or $1800 for the two years. It was represented that Mr. Keliipio's was a very important and responsible position and also that the amount of work was very great; therefore he should be given a proper salary. The item of $1800 passed unanimously.

When it came to the item of $9,720 for pay roll, removing garbage, Rep. Pogue contended that owners of property should be make to clean not only their yards but the sidewalks and streets outside of their places. The people of the outside districts should not be made to pay for the people in the city. They can be forced to do what they now have done for nothing by the Government.

Rep. Gear moved for the passage of the item of $9,720 for the removal of garbage.

Rep. McCandless suggested that private individuals be allowed by the Government to carry on the business of removing garbage. It would however be wrong to strike out the item at the present time as there was no provision for a system to be carried on by private individuals. The item finally passed, Reps. Pogue, Richards and Paris voting in the negative.

After consideration of the remainder of the items under the Board of Health, the House adjourned at 12 m.

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SOME LIVE FACTS

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A HONOLULU WIN

Regiments Defeated in Season's Game.

Wilder and Lishman Were Absent Pitcher Jackson Starts in Well. Close Playing on Both Sides.

Although void of much excitement or enthuisasm, the game of baseball between the Regiment and Honolulu teams, played on the Makiki baseball grounds Saturday afternoon was undoubtedly the best played this season. There was nothing spasmodic as in the previous games, but a steady pull for success on both sides was manifest. The Regiments were minus two of their best men—Wilder and Lishman—but it is doubtful if they could have won even with these men. It was whispered about quite extensively that the Regiments "allowed" the Honolulus to win. For what reason, it is hard to explain, although several were given. The fact that the Regiment players deny this and that Hart was substituted in Bower's place in the fourth inning would go to argue otherwise. The Regiments played for all there was in it and so did the Honolulus. Toyo Jackson was put in as pitcher for the Honolulus and, although a little wild in the beginning, beat the record of Hart and Bower put together in the matter of strike outs. He is a cool headed fellow in the box and is a most valuable addition to the wearers of the blue and white. The teams with their positions and in order of batting were as follows:

Honolulu—Willis, 1 b.; Luahiwa, r. f.; Pryce, l. f.; Mahuka, 2 b.; Gleason, s. s.; Kaanoi, c. f.; Dayton, c.; Jackson, p.; Thompson, 3 b.

Regiment—Moore, 2 b.; Jones, c. f.; Hart, s. s.; Scanlon, 1 b.; Bower, p.; Kiley, l. f.; Davis, c.; Gorman, 3 b.; Vincent, r. f. (Vincent substituted by J. O. Carter, Jr. in the sixth inning.)

In the first inning neither side scored. Jackson made a fine catch of a difficult ball sent in the direction of short by Scanlon.

The Regiments did not play very well in the second inning. Gleason got first on balls and came home on a wild throw by Bower to first. Kaanoi got first on a fumble by Moore and Dayton knocked a three bagger bringing in Kaanoi. Jackson knocked a home run but failed to touch third on his race around and could not get back before the ball's arrival at that place. Dayton came home, this making a score of three runs. The Regiments went out in one, two, three order.

In the third inning Mahuka got caught in the ribs with the ball and took first. Gleason flew out to Kiley who sent the ball to first for Mahuka, making a double play. Again the Regiments failed to score.

Hart entered the box in the fourth inning and gave four men base on balls. Three runs resulted. The Regiments added another goose-egg to the string of three.

The tables were turned in the fifth inning. The Honolulus failed to score. A wild throw to first by Jackson, brought in Kiley and Davis for the Regiments.

In the sixth inning both teams got down on their hands and not a run was scored on either side.

The Honolulus could not score in the seventh. The substitution of Jock Carter for Vincent in this inning was a signal of success for the Regiments. When he appeared at the bat with head bared and feet firmly planted, the first enthusiastic applause from the grandstand was heard. He had something peculiar on his bat for Willis could not stop the grounder sent to first. Moore got base on balls and Jones sent a hot one through Gleason's legs for three bases, sending in Carter and Moore.

The Honolulus scored two more runs in the eighth inning. Scanlon for the Regiments was caught at first by Dayton after trying to steal second.

In the ninth inning neither side scored, the game closing with a score of 8 to 4 in favor of the Honolulus. Following is the score by innings:

Honolulu	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	—8
Regiment	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—4

FOR TWO IN THREE.

Another Argument for Harness Racing Change.

A good many people who do not at all claim to be acquainted with the fine points of horse racing, but who enjoy track contests and who always patronize the pastime, are becoming interested in the proposal to have hereafter all trotting and pacing events settled by best two heats in three instead of best three in five. Said one of the interested persons yesterday:

"Some people will argue that it seems ridiculous to alter down here in the Hawaiian Islands the rules that have been in force in the United States ever since trotting races began. As a matter of fact the reform originated over there. The United States has the harness racing centers of the world. For some time both breeders and the public have been asking for the change. It is being made. California may be said to be fairly representative in this matter. There has just been published the program for two weeks of racing at Oakland. It has 62 harness events and not a single one is a three in five affair. There are listed some 50 of pacing and trotting mile dashes. The remaining dozen are best two out of three heats. Oakland should be plenty good enough for Honolulu to pattern after.

"I maintain that there is really absurdity in making two horses come out five times to compete for a purse, as has several times been the case here. In a two out of three race the best horse will win and that is not always so where it is three out of five. There will not be anything like the opportunity for making combinations when the dispute is to be settled in three heats. In the three in five method a couple of horses can be used against the best one and kill him off in a couple of heats. This is often done.

"It seems reasonable to me that a horse beating his field twice shows his superiority as much as if he is punished several hours. Of course there is the other side, making the claim that 'skates and crabs' fit only for merry-go-rounds can be doctored up to go a couple of heats and best a really sound and good and valuable horse. The California men don't appear to think that this consideration should be reckoned, even in the matter of a dash. I tell you horses, winning or losing, are worked pretty hard in a race and they cannot stand so much down here as in a cold country. Three heats is enough.

"The public will hail the change with delight, for the three in five affairs have become monotonous and unsatisfactory. We cannot have racing many times a year in Hawaii and when there is a program it should have variety and should be run off in good time. Last Saturday the match, settled in three straight heats took an hour and a quarter. At the best possible rate you cannot have more than two or three harness races in a day. Here, the matter will be settled, I suppose, by the executive committee of the Jockey Club. They should take everything into the case and if they do I think they will vote for two in three heats. That ought to do for harness horses when runners go the dashes."

ROLLED 250 FEET

Pali Accident That Will Likely Result in a Death.

Swanson, a Carpenter, the Victim. Tried to Recover a Hat—Man Now in Queen's Hospital.

Swanson, the man who had charge of the recent rebuilding of the wharf at Heeia, fell from the side of the Pali, Saturday afternoon and rolled a distance of 250 feet to the bottom with the result of very serious injuries. The first message, conveying information about the accident reached the city at about 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. It was stated then that the man had been killed outright. At about 6 p. m., word came that Swanson was still living and that he had been taken to the hospital on Heeia plantation. He was brought to the city yesterday and is now at the Queen's hospital in a very serious state.

Swanson started from the other side Saturday morning and on the way up the Pali, lost his hat. He did not go after it but rode to the city and bought a new one. In the afternoon, he returned on horseback and upon going down the Pali, his new hat blew off. He asked a native standing near to get his hat. This fellow did not seem very anxious to do so. Swanson tied his own horse and went himself. Upon attempting to reach his hat down the steep side, he struck a bowlder and was pitched headlong to the bottom with the result of two or three fractures to his skull, a pair of hands literally torn to pieces and undoubtedly some internal injuries.

The native police officer stationed on duty at the dangerous place took it for granted Swanson was dead and went to Kaneohe with the information. The news reached Mr. Bull at Heeia, who went immediately to the place and found the unfortunate man breathing. Swanson was placed carefully upon an improvised stretcher and taken to Heeia where his injuries were attended to temporarily.

PROF. NORTHRUP

Prominent During Life in Education Work.

He Instituted Arbor Day—Not a Mere Enthusiast—Forestry His Specialty.

We write this name with sincere regard for a man who had a mission and who fulfilled it well. "Arbor Day" will carry his name to the children of the coming generations; the man who loved trees will never be forgotten. "Village Improvement" has so vindicated itself as to make its pioneer advocate beloved and honored all over the land; his picture hangs in the committee rooms where plans and measures for



PROF. B. G. NORTHRUP.
Died April 28, 1898.

beautifying the homes of the people are devised and prosecuted, as a stimulus and a benediction. Forestry became his specialty ad the study of it in its largest relations was the enthusiasm of his later years. The treeless countries of Spain and Sicily woke his sorrow and his admonitions. After a century or two more of tree killing he saw the extinction of the American forests with all its distressful consequences. He taught the children to plant trees as the best way to prevent their fathers from killing them. For this, one of the most beneficent and far-reaching reforms, Dr. Northrop will be held, and deservedly, in sacred remembrance.

It should be remembered that the mover in this great reform was not a mere enthusiast, but a practical educator. His many years' service as Secretary of the Education Board of Connecticut, brought him into a position to know the whole people and their special needs. The farm house and the school house he had occasion to study thoroughly. What could be done with the inside and outside of both, his keen eye saw, and his practical taste and good sense enabled him to teach to others. This was a work that nobody was able or willing to do. Education was his enthusiasm and delight. The skill that wrpught changes in the methods of teaching was enlisted in revolutionizing the externals as well. A teacher who made her school house grounds a garden of beauty owed to Dr. Northrop the privilege of using this enginery of civilization; a few years ago school boards would have objected. The creation of this public sentiment is a work of time and continuous toil. Behind that sentiment now the friends of order and neatness in any community can correct the habits of negligent neighbors.

We do not need to speak of the rare endowment, singular firmness of sentiment and loftiness of ideals of our life long friend. They are well known. We stand by his bier today to be thankful that he lived for over 80 years and that of all the number, not one could be spared or counted lost.—R. A. S. in The Evangelist.

Mighty Goat Hunters.

These young men and two or three others have been goat hunting near Makakule, in the Waianae mountains. Harry Wilder, Percy and George Lishman, Harold Spencer, Henry and Arthur Giles, Wm. Schmidt and Jas. Harvey. The boys were very successful in the chase, as all of them usually are. They killed between sixty-five and seventy goats. The only hunter injured was Harold Spencer. He says he was pursuing a wounded goat and collided with a pali. The other boys gave a different account of the acquirement of a black eye by Spencer, declaring that it was raining tin cans for a time and that Spencer was "rubber-necking" for flying goats.

Off for America.

Gen. A. S. Hartwell, the attorney and cable factor, left for the States by the S. S. China on Saturday. He goes direct to Washington and it is supposed his mission is in the cable interest. At the Government building it was denied at once that Gen. Hartwell would in any way represent the Republic while abroad.

Frank Hustace, of Hustace & Co., draymen, has gone to the States with his family. Mr. Hustace has been in bad health at different times for a year and a half and hopes with his physicians and friends that this trip will rid him of all sickness.

Gillig Disappointed.

Harry Gillig, who is known here as the jolliest of tourists, is known down on the Atlantic coast as a yachtman of high degree. He has for several years been commodore of one of the swell New York clubs. During the first spasm of the war fever, Gillig offered his services to the United States as navigator, commander, etc. He was told that the only place open was that of engineer. Harry was rather angry and remarked that the country seemed to be in need of only plumbers and gas fitters for war purposes. He reasoned that the plumbers would be just the people for charging.

The Loan of a Warship.

YOKOHAMA, April 29.—A leading newspaper of this city advises the Japanese Government to lend the United States two cruisers for the period of the duration of the war.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

A lady said yesterday:

"I haven't seen any big advertisement of yours, so I don't suppose you have any bargains to offer."

She was right—and she was wrong. We haven't been spending a fortune in the papers—but we ARE selling reliable Furniture just as cheap as it can be bought in the United States, we believe. We never allow ourselves to be undersold for equal values. This lady looked about the store a little—and bought.

We are still carrying out our promise of each week making a special price on some one article. This week

Handsome Oak Parlor Tables

Will be sold at an inside figure. There is nothing out of the way with these, nor are they "off stock;" they are just exactly what we represent them to be—excellent value—handsome goods.

ROLL TOP DESKS
(various sizes)

The up-to-date model of convenience, for the business man, confidential clerk, and every one desiring to have their business at their fingers' ends. Old furniture looks like new after it has passed through our hands.

J. HOPP & Co.
Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

TO RENT.

AT HANALEI, KAUAI, THE PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION CO., will Lease their Mill and Diffusion Plant, capacity twenty-five tons in twenty-four hours; also, their Lands not under lease, comprising 1500 to 2000 acres of arable land, which can all be irrigated by water from the mountains, by ditches or pipes.

Something over one-half of this property is for sale: This includes the Valleys of Hanalei, Kalihikai and Kalihiwai, most of which are under lease for rice culture.

For all particulars apply to

W. F. ALLEN,
Office over Bishop & Co.'s Bank.
April 5th, 1898. 1957-2m

If your grocer

doesn't sell *Schilling's Best* tea, tell us his name, what kind you want (Japan, English Breakfast, Oolong, Ceylon, or Blend), and what size package you want. We'll see that you get it.

Don't send us any money. We don't sell at retail.

San Francisco 609 *A. Schilling & Company*

Inquisition!

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equalling Spanish tortures.

We speak of you who purchase shoes all too small or too ill shapen for you. You who go to stores where the science of foot fitting has never been known and is not being learned. We carry the finest and largest stock in the country and understand our business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,
PAAUILO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

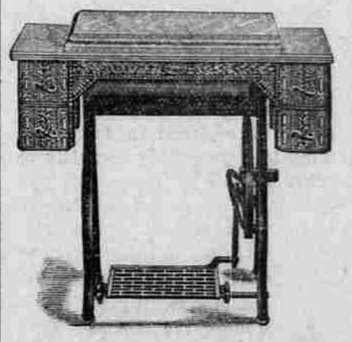
I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit. Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH Is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE
On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:
"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."
Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.'S
Water-Driven Centrifugal

Which does away with two-thirds of the floor space, three-fourths of the oil, and the whole of the belting required for drying sugar with the ordinary machine.
May be seen in motion on application to

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....MAY 24, 1898

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The people of the most democratic government on earth; the people who have ploughed the seed of democracy deep into the soil of four continents; the people who have watched and guarded the seed as it sprouted, and its roots ran down to the living waters of self government; all of these today celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the woman in whose name and by whose authority the decrees of this powerful democracy go out to all parts of the earth and seas.

An Englishman lately wrote regarding the British political fabric: "It is difficult to see what further extensions in the direction of popular government any partisan of Ochlocracy—the rule of the multitude—could devise."

Vastly weaker in direct official power than any European monarch, or any president of the United States, the British Queen still remains the symbol, and emblem of perhaps the strongest and wisest, and most far reaching political force in the world, one that dominates about four hundred millions of people.

We, allied to the American branch of this Teutonic race, frankly acknowledge this, because it is true, and we are gradually becoming prouder of the racial lines which are drawn beyond the borders of nations or countries only, and embrace the whole English speaking world. The Arkansas men who believes in Arkansas only, as against the world, and the Englishmen who believes in England only as against the world, gradually disappear together like Sam Weller's post boy and donkey.

So today the men and women of this great democracy charge their glasses with health to the Queen of Democracy. More than this, they well may include the lands, and the men of "the four new nations," and the "Islands of the Sea," whose allegiance gives luster to her reign. Here are a few of Kipling's lines, which read well today. It is in the toast:

"To the health of our people's people—
To her well ploughed windy sea,
To the hush of our dread high-altars
Where the Abbey makes us We;
To the grist of the slow ground ages,
To the gain that is yours and mine—
To the Bank of the Open Credit,
To the Power-house of the Line."

"To the smoke of a hundred coasters,
To the sheep on a thousand hills,
To the sun that never blisters,
To the rain that never chills,
To the land of the waiting spring-time,
To our five meal, meat fed men,
To the tall deep bosomed women,
And the children nine and ten."

"To the homes of the floods and thunder,
To her pale dry healing blue—
To the lift of the great Cape combers,
And the smell of the baked Karroo.
To the growl of the sluicing stamphead—
To the reef and the water gold,
To the last and the largest Empire,
To the map that is half unrolled!"

As Great Britain holds the commercial destiny of the Far East under the shotted guns of the most formidable fleet the world has ever seen, and cordially invites the Americans to share in the profits that may be taken out of it, even those of us Americans who delight in twisting the Lion's tail, may drop that feeble pastime for a moment, stand in line with the loyal British, charge our glasses, and drink:

"To the Queen. God bless her."

THE PROPOSED WELCOME.

The enthusiasm of our citizens over the expected visit of the American soldiers is at a white heat. In fact it has side tracked their better judgments. Preparations of the kind required are better made, when put in the hands of a very few, with power on their part to call in assistance. The situation is peculiar. There is no assurance that the American ships will call at this port. There is a decided opinion among some cool headed men, that they will not call, inasmuch as it would involve a loss of nearly three days on the voyage, and time counts in war measures, as the Spanish Admiral discovered when his "manana" policy kept him from moving to Subig bay, where he could have fought the American fleet with greater advantages. A stop will not be made here unless there is a reason for it which is at present unknown to anyone here.

The theory of the preparation should be, and is, in the minds of the leading committee men to thoroughly plan, but execute no part of the plan until a vessel is signalled, and her commander advised with. Should no vessel appear, time only, and no money will have been wasted. The "wheel horses" in all celebrations here are the commercial houses, who are lavish in contribution. It is however, an unjust tax on them frequently, and becomes a burden. Very many who shout for the most generous expenditure contribute nothing.

The generosity of the commercial houses is prompt and large, and the racial lines are down, and this is gratifying.

Any suggestion which interprets the war into a part of the policy of extending American empire should be suppressed. This war is one for the sake of humanity, and not for conquest, or annexation. The more clearly this line is drawn, the greater and stronger will be the United States in enforcing her foreign policy in the future.

AN ERROR.

It was suggested to us yesterday, with some emphasis, that the British resident here had not been asked to join in a reception to the American forces, which may, it is expected, visit this port en route to Manila. While the American residents would naturally take the lead in preparing a reception, there was and is abundant reason for a most cordial invitation to the British residents to join with them in cordially recognizing a cause which is in a sense not national, but international, one which the English speaking people approve with enthusiasm. Owing to peculiar circumstances existing here, the British generally may shrink from making an offer of assistance in the first instance. It would have been wise and cordial, for the Americans to have made a request to them to join in the reception, if it ocurred. The failure to do so may be due to oversight, or an assumption not warranted. Our remark yesterday, to the effect that the British were disposed to sulk about it, was therefore, not justifiable and we extremely regret that it was made. Until they decline to join, the matter should not be prejudiced.

Moreover, the British authorities have notified British subjects to observe a strict neutrality. Whether or not the proposed reception, with its incidents, is a violation of the spirit of neutrality may be a serious question. The Americans here have elected to give the reception, whatever its bearing on neutrality may be. They will not, and they cannot, do otherwise. The Flag compels them. That is enough.

WHERE ARE WE?

It will do no harm to take a little reckoning of our position at the present hour, in which we are, to all intents and purposes, one of the belligerents. The Americans dominate here, and are at one with their own countrymen, in sustaining this war for humanity. The enthusiasm and liberality in making preparations for the reception of American troops shows that the blood is up, and the love of victory is intense.

But we must remember, that the war is one to remove the terrible misrule of the Spaniards in Cuba, and to stop the terrible cruelties inflicted by them on the Cuban people. For months past, many thousands of these people have been starved to death, and many thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, are now suffering in the extreme. The American forces are pushing to their relief, as rapidly as possible. Relief committees have been formed in all the principal cities of the country, and money has been generously contributed.

How far are we, or the Americans resident here, in sympathy with these efforts to relieve the Cubans? Why is it that the authentic, harrowing accounts of barbarities inflicted on men, women and children, at the close of the nineteenth century have no effect on us, while the prospect of an armed body of men, passing by to garrison an enemy's country, commands an unstinted amount of money and enthusiasm for entertainment? That which is noble, charitable, Christlike apparently creates no enthusiasm whatever. But the project of exterminating a lot of ignorant, bigoted, boastful, miserable creatures, in the Philippines opens hearts, and purses without limit. Some wicked philosophers say that we are nearer to barbarians than we like to acknowledge.

A little four years old girl, in Waikiki, prayed on Saturday night. After asking for blessings on all her friends, she added: "God bless the Spaniards too." The Master had said when he took one of the children in his arms; "of such is the Kingdom," etc. As he excluded the elders in specifiying the census of Heaven, he probably assumed that the elders would, if engaged in war with a neighbor substitute in any prayers, a curse for a blessing, and therefore could not be regarded as proper citizens of the Heavenly abode.

Should the troops fail to visit us, it would not be a selfish plan to use the funds raised for the hearty glorification of the troops, in feeding some of the starving reconcentrados of Cuba.

WAR IS "HELL."

The Outlook says regarding the war: "The country can dispense with inflammatory oratory. It goes to war with extreme reluctance, and with hatred of the barbarous method of settlying disputes deep in its heart.

"It goes to war with sad deliberation and in a judicial spirit. It is in no mood for buncombe of any kind. The business in hand is serious and needs serious, dispassionate, clear headed methods. Let us have an end of windy declamation."

The Germans say "when war falls out, the Devil enlarges hell." Napoleon said: "War—the trade of barbarians, and the art of bringing the greatest physical force to bear on a single point." And we have Carlyle saying: "Under the sky is no uglier spectacle than two men with clenched teeth, and hell fire eyes hacking one another's flesh, converting precious living bodies and priceless living souls into nameless masses of putrisence, useful only for turnip manure."

We do not for a moment discourage war, in a just cause. God hath created mankind, in his infinite wisdom, so that their progress in morals, and what is called "civilization" is advanced over a highway covered with bodies of men, mutilated, and dying of violence, and of widows and ophans suffering and desolate. Even in a just war, injustice is its constant incident. A little girl said yesterday: "Mama, do you think the mama's of the Spanish sailors that were killed by the Baltimore will cry?" In the exhuberance of our feeling of triumph, let us not forget that of some hundreds of young Spaniards blown into eternity the other day by the awful fire of the American warships, perhaps not one of them was personaly responsible for the conditions which produced the existing war. Perhaps every one of them was impressed into the service of manning Spanish guns. They were made to pay for the error, and sins of the Nation. Even though they fought well and for the "honor" of Spain, they were not responsible for the conflict, or for the miserable equipment of their ships. And behind them are Spanish mothers, ignorant and bigoted indeed, but mothers nevertheless, mourning for their sons blown to pieces in the Far East. The mystery of war, its necessity and uses, in advancing and making glorious the teachings of Christ, we cannot understand. We accept it as a condition of life on earth. But, when looked at in the "dry light" of reason and conscience, it is a terribly serious and solemn affair, in its incidents and fearful results. The danger is that it permits the latent savagery of our natures to take possession of us. In resorting to "barbarous methods" as the Outlook says, we are extremely liable to share the feelings of barbarians, and delight in the destruction of men, because we love victory. Great and humane commanders speak of war as "hell." If then "hell" must be deliberately created in earth, in a good cause, it should also create only the profoundest sorrow and regret while it lasts.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

There is no better evidence of the extraordinary evolution of political and international relations, than the address of Richard Olney, Secretary of State under Mr. Cleveland, which he lately delivered at Harvard College, titled "International Isolation of the United States." It is the protest of a conservative Democrat against the building of the Chinese wall around the United States. While Mr. Olney, as Secretary of State, unfortunately, disagreed with many American statesmen about the facts of the overthrow of the Monarchy here, he never distinctly opposed the political union of these Islands with the United States. Nor did Mr. Cleveland. They stood in the shadows of coming events.

Mr. Olney declares that the United States can on longer remain under the spell of Washington's Farewell Address. He admits its force in the past. He defines and limits it to the ordinary vicissitudes of European politics. He would still maintain it with full force and effect in that regard. But he refuses to be bound by it, in the larger relations which may be necessary in order to place the United States in their proper and inevitable place among the Nations. He recognizes the coming duties imposed upon the States and declares that they would be recreant to their duty, if they refused alliances. His plea is for an Anglo-American alliance. Scholars have earnestly made this plea before. But the Nation has not responded to the call. The limits of the American empire are so vast, its resources almost untouched, and its people so satisfied with their profitable isolation, it was difficult for them to look beyond the seas, and there was an abiding faith in the farewell words of the Great Leader.

Mr. Olney does not speak as a scholar only. He has felt the pulse of the people. He sees that the hour of action, not of speculations on the future, is near at hand. He recognizes what he calls, "the present crying need of our commercial interests." These demand now an abandonment of the position of the United States as an "international recluse," and the formation of an alliance with great Britain, "our best friend," he says, "and most formidable foe is that world-wide empire whose navies rule the seas, and which on our northern frontier controls a dominion itself imperial in extent and capabilities."

There is no peanut jingoism, no mouthing at the British lion, nor pulling of his tail. He calls for the patriotism of race, and not of country alone.

In urging the breaking up of that spell which lies in the Farewell Address, he declares for the real extension of American empire, in whatever way it may best serve to strengthen and increase American influence. It includes and rises above the question of strategic points in the Pacific. It takes in Hawaii as a mere incident of the larger movements. The Address is one of the most important educational utterances that has yet been produced in America.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The American papers complain of the bitter things said in the German papers about the motives of the American people in engaging in war with Spain. It is true many harsh and provoking things are said. The mercantile classes, as a rule, sneer at the professions of the American Government, and refuse to credit it with any sincere purpose to simply enforce Cuban independence.

The German Government does not declare neutrality. This enables its merchants to trade with both belligerents, in a very unrestricted way. Refusal to proclaim neutrality does not indicate any desire to interfere. Minister White, at Berlin, says that it will not interfere. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, says, "Germany will take no sides in the pending affairs. Considering that one-third of the population of the United States are German, it is altogether out of the question that Germany shall take any steps against the United States."

No doubt the American protective tariff is annoying to the Germans, especially its strike at their sugar beet industry. Besides, the German papers make the mistake of believing that the yellow journalistic talk in America, about the ardent willingness of the people to "lick all creation," is the talk of the majority of the people.

The Germans residing here, naturally reflect, in some degree, the prevailing public opinion at home. But, even if they do not implicitly believe in the honorable motives declared by the United States of prosecuting the war for humanity only, they are joining in the proposed welcome to the American troops, if they land here.

PROF. B. G. NORTHRUP.

The death of Prof. B. G. Northrup, of New Haven, closed a singularly useful life. Aside from his long and valuable labors as Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, he instituted and became the father of Arbor Day. In this he was the apostle and missionary of village cleanliness and beauty. He did not foster the building of monuments, but he touched the love of beauty in every heart, and throughout New England the existence of shrubs, and flowers, and clean streets, and well kept side walks are the evidences of his mission. His visit to this city, in 1895 will be remembered. He preached here, as elsewhere, the gospel of the Beautiful.

ANOTHER LETTER.

We print elsewhere a second letter from a native woman on our social and political condition. We have abundant proof that the authorship of the letter is native, or part native. It is not the work of a haole. It shows quite clearly that the native Hawaiians entertain some very loose and vague opinions regarding missionaries. These arise more from race feelings than from any very thoughtful study of the situation. At the same time they are valuable as an evidence of current native thought. We cannot blame the natives for taking these views. Throughout the world, those who are unfortunate invariably blame the fortunate.

The British Government in Fiji, have taken away the power of the natives, isolate them, and forbid any extended intercourse with the whites. The natives, on the whole, are contented, and are not crowded. But our natives would not submit to a similar treatment, even if it would be effective in restoring the race. The natives, like the rest of mankind, love the flesh pots, and will get at them regardless of consequences. This works much hardship to some native men and women of excellent character. The "sons of missionaries" are under obligation only to provide the natives with a chance. If they do not accept it, the obligation ceases.

Referring to the present war, the Daily Chronicle, London, says: "The attitude of Great Britain, as the great monopolist of coaling stations and the chief owner of steam coal, may become in certain events a decisive factor in the chances of the war. We content ourselves for the moment with pointing out the urgency of the problem. How a 'benevolent neutrality' can solve it so as not to do injustice and yet not to do incidental injury to the United States is a question to which we will return when more materials are available, and when the strategy of the two fleets, on which the answer really depends, can be more easily foreseen."

As we are also observing a "benevolent neutrality," towards the United States, we can only suggest to Great Britain that if she feels lonely, and shivers with the cold of natural isolation, call on us, walk in, and warm her toes at our little tropical fire.

The War Department in Washington receives many bushels of letters from persons, suggesting the most effective methods of ending the war:

A man whose suggestion is dated Sedalia, Md., and who subscribes himself "Scipio Caeser MacCord, Warrior," advises the Secretary of War to immediately seize all the elephants now in the United States with circuses and forming part of the menageries of zoological gardens and to make up an elephant battalion to assist in the invasion of Cuba.

"yu noe," headds, "mr sekertry that a elefant Is a horid loking beest and A hunnered elefants with gatlin guns on Ther baks wud simpley raze thunder with Them greesers and skar Them into the nex Whirld."

AN EXPERT'S VIEW.

English Naval Engineer Examined Maine Wreck.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special to The Herald from Toronto says:

Almost immediately after the Maine accident Captain Kent, torpedo expert for the British Halifax squadron, was hurriedly sent to Washington City, whence he proceeded to Key West, Fla. His departure caused considerable comment at the time and the Government was asked a question relative to the trip, but simply answered that it was purely a departmental affair.

Captain Kent has now returned to Halifax, and from some remarks he has made it is evident that whatever other business he had in hand he was making inquiries about the Maine disaster.

He expresses the opinion that the vessel was blown up by external means, and that it was probably a mine put in position not long before explosion took place. He saw Captain Sigsbee and went carefully over all the evidence taken during the inquiry, and this, with his own accurate knowledge of explosives, their effect when exploded in certain conditions and the certainty that in such a case as that of the Maine disaster all traces of how the mine or torpedo was laid would disappear, made it plain to him that external agency had been applied. Such a thing, he asserts, could be done without the knowledge and against the will of the Spanish officers, so that his opinion means no reflection whatever upon the Captain General of Cuba. He has made a most elaborate report to the British Admiralty, and it is said that the document contains important information of the United States naval force in Cuba.

Parliamentary Point.

Vice-Speaker Kaai has a habit of not recognizing the various members of the House when they rise to the floor to speak on various matters. This has been the cause of some very loud calling of "Mr. Speaker" in the House and the very much used remark: "He must be deaf." When Speaker Kaulukou was away on leave during his first siege of illness, one of the members of the House came very near introducing a resolution to the effect that Vice-Speaker Kaai be required to recognize the various members.

More Useful.

Under the item of Commissioner of Agriculture, Rep. Paris had a few words to say about what he thought that officer should do.

Minister Cooper answered: "We propose to make a more useful man of the Commissioner than he has been before."

At this there were enthusiastic "kokuas" from all the members in the House.

Court Cameos, No. 8110, A. O. F., meets this evening at 7:30.

A SUMMER SCHOOL

Legislature May Withhold Money for One.

Inspector General Concerned—Talent Has Been Engaged—Molokai School Must Be Made Larger.

H. S. Townsend, Inspector-General of public schools, leaves for Kauai today on official business. The gentleman has just returned from Maui, Lanai and Molokai. Mr. Townsend visited all the schools of East and West Maui, of Lanai and Molokai. He finds that the demand on the department for buildings and teachers is growing rapidly. The establishment of an extensive sugar plantation near Kaunakakai by the Molokai Ranch Company, forces a complete change in school plans for that district. At Kaunakakai in the past has been a little one-room school house with one teacher. This has been ample for a long time. The plantation will increase the population of the neighborhood to the extent that a very large building with quite a corps of teachers will be necessary. Mr. Townsend remarks that the advent of the cane planter on Molokai seems to have given new life to the whole Island, not excluding the settlement. Molokai, after slumbering for years will now take proper rank as an industrial center.

The Inspector-General is somewhat concerned over the attitude of the legislators to the summer school. All who have been interested in education have been of the firm belief that the summer school was worth more than it cost. It was a great advantage to all the teachers and to the educational institutions of the Islands as a whole. The House threatens to cut out or materially reduce the appropriation or estimate for the summer school. In that instance it will be imperative to reduce the scope of the scheme or to dispense entirely with the lectures, studies, etc. Mr. Townsend has already arranged for some of the lecturers, include the noted Col. Parker, the famous exponent of normal systems. It is expected that Col. Parker will in a few weeks leave the States for Honolulu. Should events so shape themselves that the summer school is abandoned it will be greatly to the regret and distinct loss of the teachers and the whole school system. Both Minister Cooper and Inspector Townsend are hopeful that the legislators will be able to see their way to provide for the summer school.

Mr. Townsend says the thing he heard of most outside school matters and the war was the taro famine. Everywhere the natives are bemoaning the hardship of life with short rations on poi. Everywhere taro is being planted and everywhere it is being used almost regardless of size or age.

The Inspector-General was busy for some time yesterday signing the grade certificates earned by teachers at the exminations held some weeks ago. These certificates are now ready for delivery. The printing is on a good piece of paper and the engrossing of the names was done by Viggo Jacobsen.

The teacher was trying to make the little girl understand the word queen. "Queen Victoria," she said in the course of her illustration, "began to reign at the time of her coronation, and she is reigning now."

"And can she make it rain, Miss Ruthie, whenever she wants to?" asked the little girl with great interest.

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

Thousands of these people say Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

Pure blood is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and cures disease by purifying and enriching the blood.

It possesses peculiar curative power, that is, it cures when other medicines cannot cure, because it is peculiar in combination, proportion and process.

That is all there is to be explained about the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

If you have faithfully tried Hood's Sarsaparilla you know how it is yourself; if you have not tried it, why not do so today?

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it affected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." MRS. CARRIE WEEKS, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists; $1 per bottle; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

FOR THE BIBLE

The Rev. J. A. Cruzan's Glorification of the Holy Writ.

HAD A LARGE CONGREGATION

Verse From a Psalm as a Text—An Impressive Discourse—Complete Mastery of the Book of Books.

"The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the Soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple."

This verse, the seventh in the nineteenth Psalm, was the text of the sermon by the Rev. J. A. Cruzan, the well known visitor who supplied the Central Union Pulpit for the Rev. D. P. Birnie, the pastor, on Sunday morning. There has seldom been so large a congregation in the big church. All the seating capacity of the spacious main auditorium and of the wide gallery was used. Besides this, a number of people stood. It was a delightful day outside and it was not uncomfortably warm inside. The Sabbath morning gatherings at Central Union are always large, without the special promise of such a treat as a sermon from an old friend like Rev. Mr. Cruzan. In the congregation were all the people here now who were in the flock of Rev. Mr. Cruzan when he was eleven years ago pastor of the Fort street church. Then there came to hear a good many who are not in the habit of attending church excepting perhaps at Easter tide.

There was an unusually good choir and Professor Yarndley had arranged a fine musical program. Mrs. Woodward was the soprano and for the offertory there was a solo by Mr. Wichman.

Rev. Mr. Cruzan spoke for about thirty-five minutes and had the closest attention. Those who remember the divine in years agone and who were in church yesterday morning, declare he is even more interesting and refreshing and impressive than in the old days. The visitor has a most attractive pulpit manner. He keeps the Bible in his hand, uses the gesture much, but gracefully, has well rounded sentences and apt illustrations. The voice is pleasing. The whole air, the entire manner, is of meaning what is said, of having the deepest faith, the most abiding conviction.

The discourse was a most eloquent and sound glorification of the Holy Writ. From almost every mind present there must have been a response to the intelligent and logical treatment of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest as presented from the pulpit in the light of religious thought and the treatment of such men as Drummond. This practical and almost cruel assertion was beautifully qualified by the presentation of the Biblical belief and conclusion that after all love must control and does control. Let all books of all philosophies and all ages, said the speaker, be compressed skilfully into one volume, and if that great work equals the Bible, the Bible must be put aside. The strength and power and lasting qualities and adaptability of the Word of God are firmly set in the words "Blessed, blessed, blessed," as uttered in the sermon on the Mount. The Holy Writ contains the enduring, the comforting, the personal, the appealing, the applicable message. Its truth goes to the hearts of all nations and all men. It is the one grand wearing and surviving work available to all, adaptable to all, all-sufficient to all. Its glories shine on and on, undimmed by momentous discoveries, by vaunted human progress. Its teaching awakens latent good in the bowels of the miserable, it grows and become more stalwart and stronger and more useful. Instead of being placed in the background by advancement of civilization, it maintains its position, its usefulness, its divinity, its inspiration far and away beyond the mose cultured, the most useful, the most erudite and the most substantial civilization. Rev. Mr. Cruzan closed with a brilliant peroration. He was assisted in the service by the Rev. D. P. Birnie. In the sermon, Rev. Mr. Cruzan evidenced a very wide range of reading and a highly trained and developed mind.

In the evening, Rev. Mr. Cruzan was heard by a large congregation at Palama Chapel.

MRS. C. B. WILSON.

Sudden Death of a Hawaiian Lady Prominent for Many Years.

Early Satuhday morning the spirit of Mrs. C. B. Wilson took flight. The death was a sudden one, the lady having been but a few days ill. Mrs. Wilson was born in Honolulu. Her name before her marriage to the ex-marshal was Evelyn Townsend and she was a companion to Liliuokalani. Mrs. Wilson was mentioned many times and in most complimentary terms in the book lately published by the former Queen of the Islands There survives Mrs. Wilson, her husband, C. B. Wilson and son, John H. The son now one of the city's successful business men, was the special pride of his mother. The late Mrs. Wilson was a woman of education, tact and most excellent qualities. Her circle of friends included the limits of the Islands and beyond the seas. In the society in which she moved she was always a leader and those who came to know her best were her most ardent admirers. During the imprisonment here of Liliuokalani in 1895 Mrs. Wilson was chosen by the ex-Queen as best friend and the relations between them were of the closest and most confidential nature. In the old court days here Mrs. Wilson was prominent both on account of her own position as a lady in waiting and her husband's official rank.

The funeral of Mrs. Wilson was held yesterday afternoon. It was very largely attended, friends coming from all sections of the district in great numbers. The floral tributes sent and brought included hundreds of leis, bouquets and pieces.

The funeral services were held from Kawaiahao Church and interment was in the family plot in Kawaiahao cemetery. The religious ceremonies were by Rev. H. H. Parker, assisted by Rev. Kaaia.

The pall-bearers at the funeral of the late Mrs. C. B. Wilson were H. M. Whitney, Jr., John F. Colburn, A. Rosa, Wm. Auld, C. P. Iaukea, J. O. Carter, H. E. McIntyre and John Lucas.

SHARP BIDDING.

Better Than Upset Price for Some Punchbowl Lots.

At 12 noon yesterday, Chief Clerk Hassinger of the Interior Department appeared in the hallway of the Executive building and announced the sale of two Government lots on Thurston Avenue, Punchbowl Hill. There were only two bidders, Mr. F. M. Swanzy, representing Theo. H. Davies and Rep. Achi. The upset price of Lot 620, 17,940 square feet was $400 and it was sold to Theo. H. Davies for $720. The upset prcie of Lot 621, 30,192 square feet, was $750 and it was sold to Theo. H. Davies for $1,550. The two lots, then, brought $2,270. The bidding was very lively between Mr. Swanzy and Rep. Achi. This was particularly so in the case of Lot 61 when the two bidders increased the sum by $50 at a time. From very good authority it was learned that the upset price was a fair one. This was recognized by Mr. Swanzy but he was bound to have the lots.

The Kahului Wharf.

Attorney General Smith, who is back from Maui, says that work has been stopped on the Hawaiian Commercial Company Kahului wharf, excepting to strengthen the structure already up. In fact operations ceased before the issuance of an injunction on petition of the Government. Mr. Smith says the wharf so far as built looks well and gives fair promise of being an excellent public improvement. It seems the real question at issue is concerning the dimensions of the structure. Those in charge of building have not the authority to speak for the Hawaiian Commercial and until definite plans are shown the Government will not permit work to proceed. There is really no opposition to actual wharf construction if there be the customary formal understanding with the Public Works department.

A Strong Swimmer.

Lieut. Kellogg, U. S. N., who is reported as having been wounded in the Manila bay fight, is well known here as any other officer of the white squadron. He was attached to both the Philadelphia and Baltimore. Lieut. Kellogg was a favorite in society and besides was the hero in a rather romantic incident on the beach about a year ago. On that occasion the lieutenant rescued from deep water a charming young lady who was in great danger. He was the only man in sight at the time and besides saving the fair one calmed her distracted companions.

To New Plantation.

J. O. Young, who has been bookkeeper with J. T. Waterhouse in the Queen street stores for about three years, is to leave the pioneer business house and the city as well. Mr. Young has been selected from quite a list of available men as accountant for the new plantation of the Molokai Ranch Company at Kaunakakai. The present employers of Mr. Young are sorry to see him go and he will be missed by many city friends.

According to the newspapers, an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure be hoped he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for croup, whooping-cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

In 1877, Great Britain did not import a pound of tea from Ceylon. In 1896, 70,000,000 lbs. were shipped by Great Britain alone and exceeded that shipped by the same country from China by 42,000,000 lbs. Nirvana tea advertised by Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., is Ceylon's choicest product.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

This Time a Cabinet Member Questions the House.

REMARKS BY MR. W. O. SMITH

In Re Board of Health Appropriation—Causes a Halt in Retrenchment

SENATE.

Eighty-third Day, May 23.

On the third reading of the bill licensing the manufacture of light wine from grapes of Hawaiian growth there was no discussion and the bill passed.

Consideration of the opium bill was postponed to Wednesday.

Senator Rice reported back the Rapid Transit bill printed.

At 10:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A communication from Speaker Kalukou asked for a leave of absence of one week on account of illness. This was granted. Vice-Speaker Kaai took the chair.

Rep. Pogue introduced a resolution to the effect that after May 23d, the House hold evening sessions and that the appropriation bill be made the special order of business for such evenings. Rep. Achi introduced an amendment to the effect that the sessions begin at 9 a. m. This carried.

The committee to which had been referred the bill on heiaus reported:

"In order that these relics may be preserved, we would recommend that the bill pass with slight amendments."

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Upon consideration of the appropriation bill, Rep. Kaeo moved for a reconsideration of the item "Salary of Minister of Foreign Affairs." This was objected to and, upon being put to vote, was lost.

Upon taking up items under the head of "Board of Health," Attorney-General Smith asked if the committees had conferred with the heads of various departments when items under their departments were being considered by them. He had not found this so in his case. To treat heads of departments in such a manner was, to say the least, discourteous. He would not treat his own cook in such a manner.

Rep. Gear spoke for the Finance Committee, saying that the amount asked for in the appropriation bill was more than actually required by the pay roll which had been received from the secretary of the Board of Health. There were but few changes in the various items and these were made with due consideration and with a full knowledge of the facts pertaining thereto.

Items under the Board of Health were postponed until the committee should have time to confer with the President of the Board of Health, this upon motion of Rep. Richards.

The item "Pay of Chief Forester" was referred to a special committee composed of the following: Reps. Isenberg, Pogue and Loebenstein.

Under suspension of rules the petition relating to electric railway in Hilo was ordered given into the hands of Rep. Richards.

Rep. Richards then moved that this be referred to the special committee of the Senate now considering the new bill relating to railways on Hawaii. Carried.

The items "Pay of Forester" and "Pay of Laborers" were referred to the same special committee to whom "Pay of Chief Forester" was referred.

At 11:45 a. m., House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Pogue moved to take up consideration of Senate bill 22, Loan Act, so that the same might be given to a committee. Carried. Bill read through first time and then second time and referred to a special committee consisting of the following: Rep. Richards (Hawaii), Achi (Hawaii), Pogue (Maui), McCandless (Oahu), Wilder (Oahu).

Under further suspension of rules Rep. Kahaulelio introduced a resolution to the effect that the House adjourn on Tuesday on account of the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Rep. Isenberg reported for the Military Committee on the resolution providing for an appropriation of $150 for the purpose of erecting two tombstones to the memory of the men who were killed at Kalalau on July 4th and 5th, 1893, while doing their duty towards the Government as follows:

"Your committee, after carefully looking into the matter, would recommend that the amount asked for, namely, $150, be inserted in the appropriation bill for the purpose named in said resolution, inasmuch as we find that these men lost their lives while performing their duty, and it is only right that a suitable headstone be placed over their graves by the Government for whom they sacrificed their lives."

PAUL R. ISENBERG.
S. W. KAAI.

The House arrived at the items under the head of "Fire Department" when it was found there was no quorum. There being no quorum, the House adjourned until 9 a. m. Wednesday, May 25th.

IN MEMORIAM.

(Mrs. Evelyn Townsend Wilson).
Died March 21, 1898.

Sweet-faced lady hast thou gone?
Gone beyond this vale of tears?
Quickly thou hast glory won
Ended are thy earthly fears.

Silenced now, thy pleasant tones
Missed, thy charming happy ways.
Loved wert thou in many homes
Loyal, faithful, true always.

Thou like Ruth as told of old
Cheered Naomi's shadowed life
And 'mid trials manifold
Proved the constant, loving wife.

Ah! farewell! earth closes o'er thee
Friend of past bright, happy days,
We who knew thee always loved thee
And we name thee, now, with praise.

F. G.

Honolulu, May 23, 1898.

From Mrs. Wilcox.

The High Chiefess, Mrs. Theresa Owana-Wilcox will give a grand luau at Moanalua when the five whistles blow, to welcome the boys in blue. She also offers the use of her beautiful residence on Punchbowl slope known as "Keona Villa" to the brave boys, the wearers of the red, white and blue.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

James I. Dowsett is very ill at his home in Palama.

Senator Henry Waterhouse and C. S. Desky left for the States on the S. S. China.

The British Commissioner will receive at his residence in Palama from 11:30 to 1 o'clock today.

On and after July 1st, interest will be allowed at Bishop & Co.'s Bank on 3, 6 and 12 months' deposits.

The Oahu Railway Company sent a regular freight train over the new extension to Waialua last night.

The Government offices in Honolulu will close today, "informally," on account of the Queen's birthday.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., have secured and tastefullly display a fine portrait of Commodore Dewey.

This is the seventy-ninth birthday of H. R. H. Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.

Marshal Brown is figuring on uniforming his foot policemen in white duck. White helmets have already been ordered.

The Wilder steamer Claudine leaving here on June 7th next will arrive back on June 11th, one day ahead of schedule time.

Frank L. Unger, secretary, gives notice of the election of officers of W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., who will serve during the ensuing year.

G. Schuman will sell you any kind of a vehicle you wish at the lowest possible figure. He also carries harness, saddles, whips, lamps and lap-robes.

The match horse race between Irish Lassie and Violin will take place at Kapiolani park track on Saturday afternoon next. It will be a sulky event, best three heats in five.

The medals for men who have been five years continuously in the N. G. H. are now ready. They were made by Counter, the jeweler. There are a few less than fifty claimants at present.

The list for subscription to funds for entertainment of United States troops en route to Manila has been placed at the Hobron Drug Company's. All citizens are invited to call and subscribe.

Prayers for those at sea were said by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh at the morning service of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday for the American troops now on their way to Manila.



The Falling Leaves Give Warning of Winter

So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power. No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why?

Because there is Life at the Roots.

So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of your youth and beauty. And why? Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out: it begins to grow: and the glory of youth is restored to you.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CITY OF PEKING	May 26	CHINA	May 20
DORIC	June 4	BELGIC	May 31
CHINA	June 15	PERU	June 10
BELGIC	June 25	COPTIC	June 19
PERU	July 5	RIO DE JANEIRO	June 28
COPTIC	July 14	GAELIC	July 8
RIO DE JANEIRO	July 23	CITY OF PEKING	July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

Made Right!

Schilling's Best baking powder does its work as well in the wetness of Japan as in the dry heat of Arizona or Mexico, the cold of Montana, and the gold fever of Klondyke. 619

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

CHAS. BRL
New Yo

The Bark "Nuuanu
New York to Honol
July 15, 1898.
If sufficient inducem
vances made on shipm
terms. For further parti
Messrs. CHAS. BREWE
Kilby Street, Boston or,
C. BREWER & C
Honolul

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	May 31	Tuesday	July 12
Thursday	June 9	*Friday	July 22
*Tuesday	June 21	Tuesday	Aug. 2
Friday	July 1	Friday	Aug. 12

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Saturday	May 28	Saturday	July 9
Tuesday	June 7	Wednesday	July 20
Saturday	June 18	Saturday	July 30
Wednesday	June 29	Wednesday	Aug. 10

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, $50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed $100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUM[illegible]

Keeps val[illegible] safe

NATIVE WOMEN

Miss Kahelemauna Writes Again of Competition.

SAYS THEY ARE BEING DRIVEN OUT

She Complains of the Influx of Asiatics—Duty of the Sons of Missionaries.

MR. EDITOR:—I again take my pen in hand to write you a few thoughts which should have been expressed before this.

In the first place I wish to thank you for the very kind reception you gave my previous article, but I have been somewhat surprised that you should have mistaken the source of competition which we Hawaiian women dread No—no, we have no fear of any other woman robbing us of our just share of employment, it is the almond eyed celestial who should have been kept at the work for which he was originally brought into the country, who is driving not only us Hawaiians, but every needle woman of whatever nationality she may be to the wall.

I have been thinking since reading what you said in comment on my writing, that it is not so much the lack of education on lines to insure one's support as it is the constant lessening of opportunities for honest employment in lines to which we have been educated and it is this that I feel obliged to attribute in large measure to the unwise policy obtaining in later years and sanctioned by the sons of missionaries, and in some cases brought about by their own actions. I say this without any "feeling of bitterness" towards the missionaries as you seem to think judging from what you wrote in your paper April 19th, but I say it with the sadness of heart that comes to me through the necessities arising from endeavoring to raise quite a family under condition such as I have stated before. I can only say at this time that it would have been different had the sons followed in the footsteps of their fathers. Some of them would not be living abroad today drawing dividends from plantations operated by imported vassals—but if they found occasion to leave they might have done so with the knowledge of having fulfilled their Christian duty and with the sincere aloha of those left behind whom by their example they had shown the way to a Christian life. By their actions we find ourselves bearing burdens that are not of our creating and too often living lives not altogether in keeping with the teachings received, but forced upon our people by the uncivilized elements with which we are constantly brought in contact through this wretched racing after more than one needs. You seem to think that I write in ignorance of the distress that women in crowded cities are subject to.

No, our education has not been neglected as to reading and thanks to the newspapers I am well aware of the distress prevailing in Christian and civilized communities of America and Europe and you must admit that this is to the shame of doctrines of Christ and the instutions built up in His Name. You rightly say that we attribute many of our hardships to the haole but it is his selfishness and disregard of the admonitions of Christ in His intercourse with us that has created this feeling and not ignorance of conditions elsewhere as you seem to think.

Now Mr. Editor, why did you copy in the paper April 22d, "A disagreeable opinion by the Washington Star?" You must either avoid printing such news or you cannot complain at us Hawaiians wailing over our condition. If a big nation like the United States asks protection for its citizens' bread and butter and even a little sugar for their own people instead of supporting foreigners, how can you feel that we are doing an injustice to your people by seeking an opportunity to honestly earn enough to buy fish and poi and the many necessaries your education has brought with it. We want foreigners to settle here such as will come and make homes and live as good or better lives than we have been taught to live, but the time has come when bringing men from Asia must stop or the very greed that creates the need for it, will cause its own undoing. I will remember how in my school days, I was taught that "Love of money is the root of all evil," and in the case of Hawaiians of today it has become quite a large tree which in restless dreams seems to me to be root, trunk, branches and leaves—All sugar.

Aloha ka Lahui,
MISS KAHELEMAUNA.

I think your points are these:

1st. That Asiatic immigration drives the native needle women to the wall.

2d. That the decrease of opportunities for native women to obtain occupation, is due to "the unwise policy obtaining in later years, and sanctioned by the sons of the missionaries, and in some cases brought about by their own action." I do not quite understand your language, but presume you refer to their approval of Asiatic labor.

3d. You believe that conditions would have been different, if the sons had followed in the footsteps of their fathers, and that they have not done their Christian duty, because some of them employ "imported vassals." Here, again, you do not point out clearly what their Christian duty was, unless it was to prevent Asiatic immigration.

4th. And so you believe that by the action of the "sons," the natives find themselves bearing burdens that are not of their own creating, etc. You also charge the haole generally, as well as the "sons," of failing to observe the admonitions of Christ. And you, with much cleverness, cite the strong feeling in the United States against the competition of the Asiatics.

You say nothing about the struggle for existence all over the world, and in which very many of the sons and daughters of the missionaries are deeply involved, as well as the natives, but seem, honestly I am sure, to believe that the "sons" are especially responsible for the hardships of the natives I know that the natives believe with you in this, to some extent. It is precisely the same belief that thousands of people have all over the world, that their unfortunate condition is entirely due to some body else, and not to their own errors and failures. I have seen some serious "bread riots" in other places owing to their feeling. I do not believe that you have carefully studied out all of the facts in this case, when you make this charge against the "sons."

The visits of Capt. Cook, the greed and speculations of your chiefs in sandal wood, during the early days, the annual visits of thousands of reckless whalemen, the crowds of native women flocking to this port for immoral purposes during the whaling season, the thriftless habits of the natives regarding their lands, the voluntary giving up of fishing, and taro planting to the Asiatics, the widespread use of gin, and, above all, the foolish desire of the natives to abandon their lands, and live in the city, have done more to make the condition of the natives unfortunate that any failure of duty on the part of the sons of missionaries. Your own rulers, in time past, have repeatedly told the people that unless they were industrious, and thrifty, and abandoned gin, they would go to the wall. Now, when they are at the wall, as you say, do you think it fair to charge the "sons" with responsibility for it?

There is not a native today, who is capable of working, that cannot get it somewhere on the Islands if he really desires to. Mr. W. G. Irwin tells me, and he has much aloha for the native that he directs that natives shall be employed in the loading and unloading of sugars, in preference to all others, and he says, further, that he is not able as a rule to get all the men he wishes. But generally the native will not leave the city. He does not wish to cultivate land. He can find abundance of it on Hawaii, now, but he will not take it. He prefers Honolulu. The "sons" living here make it a point to give him employment, but you would not like to see in print what their experience is, even when they pay double prices for native labor.

Now, what would you have the "sons" do? Let the native forsake the land, and fishing, and taro planting, and live in the town at the missionaries' expense? In other countries, the greater part of the poverty in the cities is due as it is here to the desire of all classes of people to live in the cities and have a good time of it, even if they do suffer.

I know that whenever a native is thrifty, and tries to save his money, and gets a nice home, a lot of thriftless loafers, male and female, at once saddle themselves upon him, and eat him out of house and home, if they can, and they usually do. Do you wish the "sons" to take up and support these loafers? If you would only tell me, just what these sons ought to do, I would understand the situation.

As to the native women, the case is much more serious than that of the men, in many ways. Owing to the vast, unnatural preponderence of men over women, in numbers, on these Islands, there is a condition of things which inevitably creates social abominations, to an extent that is not realized. It is a violation of the laws of civilization, and makes moral progress of the people impossible. For their part in aiding and permitting this abominable system the "sons" cannot escape responsibility. But as the matter was not in their control, they are not more responsible for it than the haole's generally, or the natives themselves. This is a subject that cannot be enlarged upon now.

No doubt it is a very serious error to educate the girls to a desire to live in a style which is beyond the means of the average native, unless some way is opened for them to honestly maintain the better style. Such education makes sad mischief in all countries, especially now in the United States. It is one of the serious problems everywhere.

The bitter complaint in America today is, that the education of the young is defective. We are all learning. A vast amount of time is thrown away in useless education. Your native girls, largely educated by charity, have no right, I believe, to complain that they are any worse off than hundreds of thousands of American girls, when they are not. The mistakes of the missionaries, and the "sons" are the same as those made in the most enlightened countries. All we can do is to correct mistakes as rapidly as possible.

Your charge that the Asiatics are crowding out the needle women is to some extent true, but I am told that a really skilfull and industrious Hawaiian needle woman can find abundance of work. But trifles are not wanted. Young native women who are "educated" and mean to marry some haole who will "keep a cook" are not specially wanted. You know the reason why.

I think you are honest in your belief that the "sons" are largely responsible for the presence of the Asiatics. But if you will look over the tax lists, you will find that these "sons" do not own a tenth of the property here, and very few of them are rich. It was your own King Kalakaua, that negotiated the introduction of the Japanese into these Islands. And when he put that adventurer Moreno into his Cabinet in 1881, it was because that adventurer proposed an immigration of 50,000 Chinese, and a big loan from China. The haole with the aid of the "sons" stopped it by threats.

So you must not charge the "sons" with creating your troubles. You will find, if you look closely, that the haoles who have married natives, and the part natives and the natives themselves are employing Asiatics. The natives especially are willing to rent their land to them, and live in town on the rents received. Can the "sons" prevent it? The natives seem to lose money like other races and have never hesitated to get it from any source.

I do not say that the "sons" or the better class of haoles, have discharged their whole duty to the natives. But you cannot find in any part of the world, an instance of greater, more continuous, or generous charity than that of the stronger to the weaker race, on these Islands, during the last sixty years. I know the majority of the natives would today be willing to be treated as paupers, and be supported at the public expense. But it would be a misfortune to them to treat them so. The greatest good, in my opinion that could be done for them, would be encourage them to go back upon the land, and raise their own food. But will they do it? Certainly not. The President of the Republis has a romantic attachment for the native race. But he finds that it is not the natives that desire land on Hawaii, but the other races. Even in Kona when they may easily raise their own supplies, and cultivate coffee, and the women might be relieved of pressing wants, they refuse to take up land, but flock to the city.

So long as there is an abundance of good land to be had by the natives, almost for the asking, on Hawaii and elsewhere, the Asiatics cannot crowd the natives. The sons and daughters too of the missionaries have been always willing to aid the natives in the right way, but they do not desire to pauperize them.

There has been undoubtedly an error in the system of education here, an error that exists largely in other countries, of educating the head alone, and not the hand, in educating the people to increase their "wants," without educating them how to supply these "wants.," Will the natives, even if educated in ways of supplying their wants, show thrift and industry, and be willing to abandon the town and go upon the land? Even if there was a factory for sewing kid gloves in this town, how many of the native girls would make themselves proficient in the business?

I have not "settled the question," but only present some considerations regarding it.

W. N. ARMSTRONG.

GOVERNMENT LOSES.

Decision on a Demurrer Point in a Wharf Case.

Judge Stanley has rendered the following decision in the injunction suit of the Government vs. the Oahu Railway and Land Company:

"In this case the defendant interposed a demurrer to the plaintiff's bill, which demurrer was by the Court overruled on March 23, 1898, on the ground, inter alia, that the bill contained certain allegations of facts which could not be decided at that stage. One of these allegations was to the effect that the use to which the plaintiff intended to put the premises in controversy was a more necessary public use than that for which they were sought to be condemned by the Company. This, the plaintiff contended, was a conclusion of law, but the Court held that it was an allegation of fact requiring proof. On the trial of the cause the plaintiff introduced certain correspondence between the parties prior to March 15, 1890, the date of the lease between the parties of the premises in question, and thereupon rested.

"The defendant introduced evidence, the purport of which was to deny the superior use of the plaintiff in the premises, and rested. This evidence the plaintiff refused to cross-examine, and at the close of defendant's case consented in open court to a formal decree being entered against him, dismissing the bill.

"The Court in its decision on the demurrer ruled that the lease above referred to did not in itself constitute a waiver on the part of the defendant of its right subsequently to condemn the demised premises.

"In view of the plaintiff's consent to a formal decree against him, I have not considered the question as to whether the correspondence introduced by him does or does not show such waiver.

"Upon such consent I hold that the plaintiff's bill should be dismissed with costs. Decree accordingly."

The Westfield (Ind.) *News* prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.'" It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FOURTH Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Manuel Perierra Cabral and Joseph Perierra Cabral, minors.

Petition having been filed by Manuel Perierra Cabral praying the Court to appoint John Soares, of Hilo, Hawaii, the guardian of said minors and of said estate.

Notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, Hilo, Hawaii, is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, May 5, 1898.

By the Court,
DANIEL PORTER,
1966-3tT Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. At Chambers.

In the matter of the Estate of C. Lehmann, a bankrupt. Petition for final discharge.

Petition having been filed by C. Lehmann, that more than six months have elapsed since your petitioner was declared a bankrupt by this Court:

Therefore your petitioner prays that he be granted a final discharge in bankruptcy, and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House at Hilo, Hawaii, is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, April 30, 1898.

By the Court,
DANIEL PORTER,
1966-3tT Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court
(Seal) of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS,
1967-3ms Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph H. Nawahi.

On reading and filing the petition of Emma A. Nawahi, Administratrix, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said estate situate at Hilo, Hawaii and Puna, Hawaii, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs and next of kin of said deceased, and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Monday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., May 14, 1898.

By the Court,
GEORGE LUCAS,
1969-6t Clerk.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs. Kamaka Moikeha.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Policeman in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Kamaka Moikeha, if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Hookena, upon the 7th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Kamaka Moikeha, is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of Thirty-two and 85-100 ($32.85) Dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, for the years 1895, 1896 and 1897. And defendant though thereunto requested, has thus far failed and neglected and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of Thirty-two and 85-100 Dollars, together with ten per cent in addition thereto as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Kamaka Moikeha, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him, ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

I hereby certify the following to be a true and attested copy of the summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continued the said cause until the 10th day of June, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.
1968-3tT

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs. Pane Ua.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Policeman in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Pane Ua, if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Hookena, upon the 7th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Pane Ua, is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of Three and 80-100 ($3.80) Dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of Assessor of Taxes for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, for the year 1897. And defendant, though thereunto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of Three and 80-100 ($3.80) Dollars, together with ten per cent and cost of advertising in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Pane Ua, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him, ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

I hereby certify the following to be a true and attested copy of the summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continued the said cause until the 10th day of June, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.
1968-3tT

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF South Kona.

H. C. Austin, Collector of Taxes, vs. Makaio Est.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Policeman in the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Makaio, if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Hookena, upon the 7th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Makaio is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of Twenty and 70-100 ($20.70) Dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, for the years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. And defendant, though therunto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of Twenty and 70-100 ($20.70) Dollars together with ten per cent and cost of advertising in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Makaio, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him, ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

I hereby certify the following to be a true and attested copy of the summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continued the said cause until the 10th day of June, 1898.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.
1968-3tT



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Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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RUBBER STAMPS
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

WAS FOUND DEAD

Body of Akina Discovered in Kahului River.

Portuguese Complain of Wide Tires. Thursday Club Meets—Few Cases for Court Term.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, May 21.—On the 18th the dead body of Akina, a chinaman between 50 and 60 years of age, was found in Kahului river near the beach. The cause of his death was not known.

A number of Portuguese of Kokomo, Makawao, complain that the wide tire act will work a hardship on the poor man by compelling him to make the change from narrow to wide tires.

Heavy roars and rumbles, resembling cannonading, on the other side of Lanai, caused Kula residents to fear that the Spanish were coming. They decided that it was only thunder.

During the afternoon of the 19th, seventeen Makawao ladies attended a meeting of the Thursday Club held at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Hamakuapoko. The program, arranged after suggestions by Miss McDonald of Honolulu treated of "George Eliot." The program was as follows: Character Sketch, Mrs. Geo. E. Beckwith; Selections from "Mill on the Floss," by Miss Schweizer and Mrs. R. F. Engle; Vocal Solo, "Maid of the Mill," Miss Fleming; Poem, "Brother and Sister," Mrs. J. J. Hair.

The meeting was most interesting and successful. The next assembling of the club will occur in three weeks at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paia. The subject of "George Eliot" will again be taken up.

The next jury term of Court will be held at Wailuku beginning Wednesday, June 1st. The calendar is said to be short and to contain few important cases.

Today, the Makawao Fence Commissioners will decide the matter of fencing the boundary division line between Kula lands belonging to Erehorn Cattle Station and Awana.

The H. C. Co. are putting in a third line of piers, thus broadening their landing at Kahului which now extends 240 or 250 feet into the bay.

During the week the schooner Albert Myer arrived from Fort Brag, Cal., with a cargo of lumber for H. C. Co. She made the trip in 17 days.

Today, the schooner Metha Nelson, Rice master, will sail for San Francisco with a cargo of Paia and Hamakuapoko sugar.

For weather, unusually heavy trade winds prevail.

From the Orient.

The Japanese Gazette says:

Coal is gradually falling in price at Moji.

About 20 Japanese, including the personnel of the Japanese Consulate, are at present residing in Manila.

From the beginning of this year up to May 3d the total number of plague cases reported in Formosa were 659; of these 451 died.

A mass meeting of the sake brewers in Japan will be held at the Nakamuraro Tokyo on June 21.

Up to the end of April last the imports exceeded the exports by about yen 50,162,081.26, while the excess of exports of gold and silver amounted to yen 39,985,474.75.

It appears, says the Yomiuri, that the amount of the Chinese loan to be taken up by Japan exceeds two million pounds sterling.

Values of imports of foreign salt in the last five years were yen 3,462.65 in 1893; yen 5,656.10 in 1894; yen 3,245.18 in 1895; yen 55,579.81 in 1896 and yen 111, 824.089 in 1897.

At a meeting of the associated members of the Spinning Companies in Japan to be held at Osaka soon, a proposal to cause introduction of a bill for encouraging the export of cotton yarn in the coming session of the Deit is to be discussed.

Saved From Famine.

A returning missionary aboard the S. S. China has in charge two bright and pretty little Indian children. These youngsters are left from a total of ten of a group brought at one time to a mission station from a neighborhood relieved in famine time. The eight died. In this station are 150 little children whose lives were saved by the missionaries during the famine. The two little children on the China are the pets of the cabin people. They are to be taken to Ohio for education.

MAY FLINT FIRE

Ship May Flint Damaged Badly at Kobe.

Vessel Beached—Had Kerosene Cargo—Hard Work of Fire Brigade—Hold Filled With Water.

A fire broke out on the American ship May Flint, well known in Honolulu, on the night of the 5th, says the Kobe Chronicle of the 7th, and proved a most difficult one to extinguish. It was 9 p. m. when the ship was discovered to be on fire, and Mr. Sim as Superintendent of the Settlement Fire Brigade being at once apprised of the outbreak called out his men. Two pumps were put aboard lighters and taken to the ship, where work was at once commenced, but it was soon found that more pumps were needed, and these were brought out by lighters towed by Mr. Sim's launch. Firemen were stationed in the 'tween decks with the hose, but failed to make any impression upon the fire, which, despite their efforts, made headway. At 4 o'clock in the morning the firemen were driven out of the 'tween decks by the intensity of the heat and smoke. It was then decided to beach the ship. Mr. Sim's launch and two launches belonging to Messrs. Nickel & Co., which had been standing by, towed the vessel by the stern down the bay and beached her in 3½ fathoms of water.

All this time the pumps had been kept going continually, and now, in order that more effectual work might be done, the yards were all swung on the port side and the ships was listed. A large hole had been made in the port side of the ship, and the launches now tugging at lines fastened to masts pulled the vessel over with the object of filling her with water. Still the fire could not easily be extinguished because of the two water-tight compartments, but at 11 o'clock the fire was at last reported to be out.

Pumping, however, was continued and at 12 o'clock it was discovered after about 100 cases of kerosene had been removed that the ship was burning still. While part of the fire brigade continued work at the pumps the other cut holes in the water-tight compartments, and at 4 o'clock, when the ship had got 32 feet of water in her, the fire was considered to have been completely extinguished. She is now filled with water to within two inches of the deck.

It has not yet been ascertained how the fire originated or in what part of the ship. The cargo was kerosene oil, but evidently the oil had not been ignited, or the only thing to have been done would have been to tow her out into the middle of the bay and let her blaze.

LOST FORTY POUNDS.

Sergt. Dunn Wasted to a Shadow and Was Thought to Be Dying of Consumption.

The Detroit (U. S. A.) Journal publishes the following interesting account of one of the heroes of the American war: For twenty-five years Sergeant Dunn has been a resident of Detroit, Mich. Like thousands of his comrades, he came out of the war with an impaired constitution. His great disability was a weak stomach.

"For years I have been troubled with my stomach," said he, "and received treatment for many diseases which the doctor said were due to indigestion. It got so bad that I had to quit my place and get out-door work which it was thought would benefit me. I first had one trouble and then another which my doctor stated was caused by indigestion. Some weeks I would nearly starve as I could not digest the most common foods and I lost forty pounds in weight. One day I read a testimonial in the paper about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them. Three boxes were enough to stop those terrible, distressing pains in my stomach, and I began to have an appetite again. I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as regularly as I ate my meals, and I slowly but surely got well again. I gained ten pounds in six months, which was a lot for a man that had been so run down as I was. My friends said I had consumption. This is the reason I can truthfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are a cheap but effective remedy, and I call them the working people's doctor." Morris P. Dunn.

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.—Before me personally appeared Morris P. Dunn, who acknowledged the foregoing statement to be true in every respect.

Robert E. Hull, Jr.,
Notary Public,
Wayne County, Michigan.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained, in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

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and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, cleansed, purified, and beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.
Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.
Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.
Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.
Hollister & Co. Are Located at—
Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, ◇ FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

☞ Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Shortest Route and Fastest Time

To health and strength will be found and made if you invest in a WHITELY EXERCISER. In order to keep up a healthy circulation it is not necessary to strain the muscles as is done in heavy gymnastics. The exercises necessary for harmonious development of the muscular system also call into action and develop the internal organs and other structures; hence the rapid and permanent cure of digestive troubles. The WHITELY EXERCISER will produce health and strength; it is simple, inexpensive and the only practical form of athletics for busy people.

WHITELY EXERCISERS for Men, Women or Children, just received by—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ld.

Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT

JEWEL

STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from $11 to $72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes. 1709

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,532.

		£	s	d
1—Authorized Capital	£3,000,000			
Subscribed "	2,750,000			
Paid up Capital		687,500	0	0
2—Fire Funds		2,660,880	12	0
3—Life and Annuity Funds		9,606,182	2	8
		£12,954,532	14	8
Revenue Fire Branch		1,377,028	17	9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches		1,404,207	9	11
		£2,981,236	7	8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE Ltd. IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:
Royal Insurance Company:
ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.
Rm. 12, Spreckels Blk. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

IS A STRONG CARD

Program for Park Track Races June 11.

List of Events Will Attract a Big Crowd—One Two in Three Harness Race So Far—Running.

The races at Kapiolani Park on June 11th, constitute a topic of more than ordinary interest at the present time. Among the fraternity it is naturally the all absorbing topic. The races will begin at 9 a. m. The following excellent program has been arranged:

2:50 Class—Pacing and trotting to harness. Best 2 out of 3.

½ Mile Dash—Free for all.

⅝ Mile Dash—Free for all.

2:30 Class—Pacing and trotting to harness. (Number of heats not yet settled).

One Mile Dash—Irwin Cup. For Hawaiian bred horses.

¾ Mile Dash—Waikapu Challenge Cup. (To beat 1:16½ made by Hancock).

Free for all—Trotting and pacing to harness. (No. heats not decided).

Mile Dash—Free for all. Rosita Challenge Cup. (To beat 1:45½, time of Angie A).

¾ Mile Dash—Oceanic Steamship Co.'s Cup. Hawaiian bred horses.

2:25 Class—Trotting and pacing to harness. (No. heats not fixed).

1⅛ Mile Dash—Free for all. President Wildemann's Cup.

There is talk of a series of six races on the 18th, the Saturday after the 11th.

Discussion is still in full blast on the question of number of heats in harness races.

Interest is growing in the match race for Saturday afternoon next. This is between Representative McCandless' Irish Lassie and Jas. Quinn's Violin. Both are excellently bred harness horses. Irish Lassie's best performance was a win over a field including Violin at the recent special meet. Violin had a splendid record before being brought down from California. She was in no condition at all for the special meet. This match is for a purse of $1,000 and there is much side betting at even money so far. All the partisans are confident. Dozens of men are watching both horses when "worked out." It is said on excellent authority that both Violin and Lassie have shown miles in training under 2:30. It is freely predicted that the track record of 2:21½ will be beaten on Saturday.

THE YACHTS.

Repairs and Improvents, With Cruising Proposed.

The big yachts here are all getting ready for the summer season, when the Saturdays and Sundays are spent cruising about outside from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor. Mr. Johnson's yacht, that of Mr. Dow and the Pokii were all out on Sunday and the repairs and improvements they have undergone showed to good advantage. It might be said of Mr. Dow's yacht that there has been an increase in the lead keel and that the old spars and sails have been replaced by the owner. This gives her greater speed than before and makes her more easily managed.

The yacht Hawaii has been cleaned and has been painted both inside and out. A cruise will soon be taken to Pearl Harbor.

The Helene, W. G. Irwin's yacht, is being repaired and put in order under the direction of Fred Whitney of the firm of W. G. Irwin & Co. She will be put in first class order and will then be able to hold her own with the very best.

There is talk of a run to Pearl Harbor very soon, of several of the yachts that are now being fixed up for the summer season.

Four Hundred Years Ago.

The Portuguese colony in Hawaii has taken no notice af a big national celebration that has just ended in their mother country. The observances marked the Four Hundredth anniversary of the discovery of India by Spain. There was a special issue of postage stamps and in every city and hamlet programs were carried out. There was a meeting of the Geographical Society at Lisbon. In Paris a lady of title who has written a history of Portugal is getting up a souvenir book on the anniversary and has a list of distinguished contributors of all nationalities. Portugal still has a considerable possession in India.

Loves Hawaii.

An item in the Advertiser yesterday morning, speaking of Harry Gillig calls to mind a few words he had not long ago with a kamaaina who has just returned from the East and shows the feelings some visitors cherish for Hawaii nei. The kamaaina and Mr. Gillig were speaking one day on matters Hawaiian when the former asked this question: "Mr. Gillig, do you expect ever to return to the Islands?" The answer came slowly but with an earnestness that could not be mistaken: "Yes, I love Hawaii and everything Hawaiian. The happiest days of my life have been spent in the life giving atmosphere of that land. Go back? Yes, I shall go back there to die. How could a man die unhappy in Hawaii? I am growing old now and the years are rolling by. Hawaii is to be my last resting place."

Pasadena's Part.

Byron O. Clark, the Mesicks, Chas. Pleasants, Jas. D. Girvin and others from San Diego and Pasadena are in line for a special welcome to the companies of trrops of the American expedition that will especially represent the towns of San Diego and Pasadena. A badge in red and blue, with key and crown emblems has been prepared. The key has its story to all and to people from Pasadena the crown has a particular meaning. One man formerly of Pasadena is on the sick list. This is Chas. B. Gray, of the Union Feed Company. He has been down for ten days with a low fever and is likely to be in the house for a week yet.

The Subscription List.

J. B. Atherton, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Big 100, has left the subscription list with the Hobron Drug Company. It will be there and open till after the arrival of the S. S. Mariposa, expected tomorrow. It is the wish of the Finance Committee that every citizen interested in the entertainment of the "Boys in Blue" make some contribution to the general fund. So far the expenditures have been very light. It may also be said that men of means have been extremely liberal. It is considered proper, however, that all citizens show their good will and interest by placing their names on the subscription list for some amount.

A Young American.

The bright and shining light in the family of a Senator whose home is on Beretania street is a boy who has just left kilts. The little chap is fairly steeped in Americanism. Attacking a bunch of grapes a couple of mornings ago the yougster remarked: "This is a good way to gobble up Spaniards." On Sunday the boy was shown a lot of pictures of American army and navy officers. Then he was asked who, in his opinion, was Uncle Sam's best man. In one word he declared that the Supreme Being was "Uncle Sam's best man."

Culprit Found.

The young man who tried to falsely alarm the town as to a troop ship on Saturday evening, has been found out. He had occasion to use the telephone early yesterday morning and his voice was recognized by the operator, Henry Crane, who made the connection from the Japanese store on Beretania Saturday evening to the Hawaiian Electric Works. Manager Cassidy called on the young man and suggested a drive to the Japanese shop. The culprit became frightened and confessed. He will not be prosecuted, but was given a sharp lecture by Mr. Cassidy and by Marshal Brown.

Anxiety for a Sugar Ship.

Mount Holly, N. J.—Considerable uneasiness is felt here over the safety of the ship George Stetson, bound from Honolulu to New York, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is commanded by Captain Patton, of Mount Holly, who is accompanied by his wife and child. Miss Bessie Smith, Vincentown, is also a passenger. The ship is owned by Arthur Sewall, of Bath, Me., and it is proposed to send a cruiser to convoy her safely into port, as otherwise she may be captured by the Spaniards.

Kauai Visitors.

Among the arrivals from Kauai ports on the W. G. Hall Sunday morning were the following:

Dr. Watt, the Government physician stationed at Lihue, who comes to Honolulu on a short business trip.

Mr. Fred Smith, brother of the Attorney-General, who comes to Honolulu to witness the arrival of the Boys in Blue and incidentally to attend to some matters of business.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

(From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.)

Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Helene sails for Olowalu and Kukaiau this afternoon.

The W. G. Hall will call at the Island of Niihau on this trip.

The Carrier Dove sailed for Kahului to load sugar on Saturday.

The Western Monarch sailed for San Francisco with sugar on Saturday.

Four ten ton rollers were taken to Kekaha on the Kauai yesterday afternoon.

The Amelia sailed in ballast for the Sound on Saturday. She took one passenger.

One of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers is due here on the 25th inst. with Japanese laborers.

The Irmgard will finish discharging her cargo of general merchandise today. Yesterday she received 2,700 bags of sugar from the James Makee.

The Hall reports the following sugar left on Kauai on Saturday: Diamond W., 1,000 bags; Makaweli, 11,000; M. S. Co., 500; V. K., 200; K. P., 1,000. Total of 13,700.

Early last week the Mile Morris sailed for Kauai. On her way she sprung a leak which caused her to return to port. She got in yesterday after three days' trying to make Honolulu.

The Planter is now discharging bricks at the Fort street wharf. Next week she will go to Layson Island with supplies for the people there. She will return with a cargo of guano. The whole trip will take about six weeks. Upon her arrival the Noeau will be despatched to Laysan Island.

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury commander, hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 2:15 p. m. yesterday, after a trp of a little over nine days from Yokohama, with seven cabin, 52 Chinese, 17 Japanese and one Korean in the steerage, for this port, as well as a quantity of freight.

The British steamer Argyle, Ward master, arrived in port early yesterday morning with 278 Japanese laborers and 187 tons of general merchandise for this port. She hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf and there discharged her freight. At 4 p. m. she finished this work and sailed on her way to Portland, Ore. Among the passengers in the cabin for this port were Morioka Makoto and Isomura Yoshikade who came with the 278 immigrants representing the immigration company by whom they were sent.

CHINA NOTES.

Some Jottings By a Passenger on the Big Liner.

Following are some of the notes made by one of the passengers of the China on the voyage of that steamer to this port:

A most congenial and happy crowd was aboard. Many nations were represented but nearly all could speak English.

Hip Roong of the famous Hip Roong Chinese Extravaganza, en route to the Omaha Exposition with 19 players, was aboard. These famous people gave a performance on the spar deck.

C. M. Wilber, the most obliging and pleasant purser, had a double birthday on the 17th inst. This was perpetrated by the steamer crossing the line on that day and Mr. Wilbur was given twice as many presents as he would be entitled to under ordinary circumstances.

On one evening came a delightful concert by some of the officers and passengers. Major Pickands officiated as master of ceremonies. All kinds of good times were had. The music of the evening was interspersed with gay speeches.

The Advertiser regrets that there is insufficient space to run the whole account of the voyage so kindly furnished.

Travelers on the China.

Among the through passengers for San Francisco on the China are the following:

Dr. E. D. Eaton, President of Beloit College, and Mrs. Eaton, who have been on an extended trip in the Orient.

General von Gottberg and Colonel van Oertzen, of the German army, who are now on their way home after a trip in the East.

Maj. H. S. Pickands of the U. S. A., and Mrs. Pickands.

Lieut. L. C. L. Thomas of the Royal Artillery who has been stationed in the East.

J. Dunbar Wright, the famous wit of the Lamb's Club of New York City.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meterological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, May 20.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from China and Japan.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaa.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, May 21.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Puuiki.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Lahaina.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mokolii, Bennet, from Molokai, Lanai and Maui.

Sunday, May 22.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua.

Monday, May 23.

Br. S. S. Argyle, Ward, from Yokohama.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, May 20.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea and Kekaha.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Honokaa and Kukuihaele.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa.

Stmr. Upolu, Hellingsen, for Hawaii ports.

Saturday, May 21.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco.

Am. schr. Carrier Dove, for Kahului.

Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, for the Sound.

Br. ship Western Monarch, Thomas, for San Francisco.

Monday, May 23.

Br. S. S. Argyle, Ward, for Portland, Ore.

Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, for San Francisco.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Kahuku and Punaluu at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Nawiliwili and Hanamaulu at 4 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Nawiliwili (passengers only), Koloa, Eleele, Hanapepe, Makaweli and Niihau at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, McDonald, for Olowalu and Kukaiau at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mokolii, Bennet, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanamaulu at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, May 20—W. G. Smith and C. T. Ai.

From China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. China, May 20—Miss Jessie Banks, Mrs. M. A. Runyon, Miss Grace E. Runyon, H. W. Kern, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Grassler and Mrs. Chas. Kern.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, May 21—H. Wilgeroth and 1 on deck.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Noeau, May 22—Mrs. C. Lovsted, Geo. Hardy and 27 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 22—A. Dreier, F. H. Smith, F. Waldron, R. W. T. Purvis, son and nurse, W. H. Rice, Jr., Master Philip Rice, Dr. Watt, C. B. Hall, E. Langheim and wife, Mrs. A. Edwards, J. A. Akina and 32 deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 22—W. O. Smith, J. P. Cooke, Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Ensign M. Sharp, Mrs. R. P. Hose, T. F. Sanborn, J. M. Smith, W. L. Hardy, J. C. White, S. M. Kanakanui, Lucy Kaiuakai, E. J. Alencastre, J. Sylva, Sister Marianne, Sister Renata, A. N. Kepoikai, Master Holt, H. J. Gallagher and 29 deck.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 20—Volcano: B. H. Mitchell and wife. Way ports: F. S. Peachy, Mrs. F. S. Lyman, J. R. Renton, A. H. Renton, W. von Gravemeyer, J. G. Serrao, J. R. Gasper, Rev. T. O. Kamura, C. F. Parsons, A. N. Kepoikai, A. G. Dickens, Wm. Daguid, H. E. Hendrick, C. Slavin, Geo. Hons, T. Masuda, A. C. Zablan, Mrs. Higgins, Sam Parker and family, D. Porter, C. Notley, Mr. Kamamoto, Mrs. Liliana, W. W. Goodale, W. H. Hayselden, A. D. Larnach, E. T. Sedarholm, Rev. W. Ault.

For port Townsend, per bktn. Amelia, May 21—B. C. Reynolds.

For San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. China, May 21—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hustace, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Hustace, C. S. Desky, Rev. and Mrs. White and two children, W. F. Brand, Henry Waterhouse, General and Miss Hartwell.

Caterer Chapman has done an immense amount of hard work in connection with preparation for reception and entertainment of the Boys in Blue.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY.	May	BAROM. 9 a.m.	BAROM. 3 p.m.	THERM. Min.	THERM. Max.	Rain 12 hr. 6 a.m.	Rain 9 a.m.	Clouds.	Wind.	Force.
S	14	30.10	30.00	69	79	.0	61	3-1	NE	3-0
S	15	30.04	0.00	83	79	.00	78	3-3	NE-N	3
M	16	30.12	30.08	68	78	.20	63	4-3	NE	3
T	17	30.19	30.16	71	77	.24	68	10	ENE	3-5
W	18	30.09	30.08	72	79	.01	69	9	ENE-N	6-4
T	19	30.15	30.11	74	77	.00	67	10-3	ENE	4-5
F	20	30.17	30.13	68	78	.02	70	5-10	ENE	3-4

Barometer corrected for temperature nd elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	May	High Tide Large.	High Tide Small	Low Tide Large	Low Tide Small	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	Moon Rise
		p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m	p. m	a. m.
Mon	23	5.43	5.25	10. 0	0.36	5.19	6.34	7.32
Tues.	24	6.20	6.16	10.38	1. 31	5.19	6.35	8.45
Wed.	25	6.56	7.28	a. m. 2. 9	a. m. 11.26 p.m	5.18	6.35	9.37
Thu	26	7.42	8.45	2.46	0.38	5.18	6.36	10.28
Fri	27	8.34	9.51	3.21	2.10	5.18	6.36	11.20 p.m.
Sat.	28	9.34 a. m.	10.41 p.m.	3.57	4. 2	5.18	6.37	0.12
Sun	29	11.31	10.36	4.29	5.33	5.18	6.37	1. 4

The tides and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time, to which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12h. 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

Up It Goes.

If you did not take our advice and lay in a good supply of Flour and Feed before the last advance, do it now, as there is every prospect of higher prices. The two most powerful agencies are at work to make the advance:

DROUTH AND WAR.

We try to protect our customers but are compelled to follow the market as our stocks become exhausted.

WE CARRY ONLY

THE BEST.

When you want the best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Queen Street.

STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, May 31st, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, will be sold at Public Auction:

Lease of a portion of the land of PUUANAHULU, N. KONA, containing 12,000 acres, more or less.

Term of lease, 21 years.

Upset rental, $150 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Also at same time and place will be sold 116.1 acres, at said PUUNANAHULU, under special conditions of payment and improvement.

Upset price $290.25.

For full particulars as to terms of above, plans, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or to J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, Kona.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Honolulu, May 2, 1898.

By order of the Commissioners of Public Lands, notice is hereby given that the above sale will be held at the Judiciary Building in Honolulu, instead of the office of the sub-agent, Kailua, at the same date and hour.

C. P. IAUKEA,
Secretary Land Commission.
Public Lands office, Honolulu, May 17, 1898.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On June 4th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction:

Lease of Government land of Wakiu, Hana, Maui.

Area, 1,115 acres, a little more or less.

Terms, 21 years from 2, 1899.

Upset rental, $100 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Lease subject to restrictions for forest preservation, and to reservations for settlement purposes.

For full particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Honolulu, May 2, 1898.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS—The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, July 15, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of the Interior ad interim.
Interior Office, May 6, 1898.
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ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the stockholders of W. W. Dimond & Co., Limited, held on Friday, May 6th, 1898, that the business of W. W. Dimond & Co. was taken over under Articles of Incorporation filed with the Minister of Interior, and that the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mr. W. W. Dimond.....President
Mr. H. M. von Holt....Vice-President
Mr. Geo. H. Paris.....Treasurer
Mr. Frank L. Unger.....Secretary
Mr. T. F. Lansing.....Auditor

FRANK L. UNGER,
Secretary.
Honolulu, May 20, 1898.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Simson Magnin, late of San Francisco, deceased, and having property in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Simson Magnin duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to W. W. Hall, at his office, on Fort Street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

W. W. HALL,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Simson Magnin, deceased.
Honolulu, May 19, 1898. 1970